The New-York Times.

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THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW

Official Confirmation of the Report.

Three Hundred Black Soldiers Murdered After Surrender.

Fifty-three White Soldiers Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

RETALIATION TO BE MADE

The People of Western Kentucky Greatly Alarmed.

Precautionary Measures by the Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 16.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, dispatches were received here from Gen. SHERMAN, confirming the surrender of Fort Pillow, and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterward, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time.

The *Star* says:

"According to Gen. SHERMAN, our loss was fifty-three white troops killed, and one hundred wounded, and three hundred black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. Fort Pillow is an isolated post, of no value whatever to the defence of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have no doubt left that vicinity ere this, having been disappointed, with considerable loss, in the object of their raid thither, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly and severely repulsed with no loss to us. We are satisfied that due investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the result of a mistake of the local commander, who occupied it against direct orders, a contingency incident to all wars."

"The rebels, according to official dispatches, received here last evening, effected nothing at Paducah, losing a soldier killed or wounded, for every horse they succeeded in stealing, and doing us no other damage than by a few thefts."

It is believed that FORREST'S raiders will next appear in the vicinity of Memphis, where they can effect no more than at Columbus and Paducah, and stand a very fair chance, indeed, of finding themselves surrounded by overwhelming superior forces.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, April 15.

Three other negroes were buried alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one. He was forced to help dig the pits, and was then thrown in and covered up.

Gen. CHALMERS said to a Federal officer on the *Platte Valley* that it was their intention "to show no mercy to home-made Yankees"—thereby meaning Southerners serving in the Union army and negroes—"but that genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war."

The steamer *Swallow*, from Paducah at 8 o'clock last evening, reports all quiet there. No fighting occurred up to the time she left.

The Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with impunity; and the inhabitants are in a constant state of suspense, not knowing at what hour they may be attacked. Everybody has slept in their clothes for the past two nights, ready to defend themselves or decamp, as circumstances might require.

The gunboats are constantly "patrolling," and taking every precaution to prevent the rebels from crossing the river here, by destroying all the skiffs and sinking all other craft that could be used for that purpose.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 16.

The steamer *Baker*, from Paducah last evening, reports that at 3 o'clock on that afternoon the rebels, 800 strong, appeared before that place, sent in another flag of truce, and again demanded the surrender of the fort.

Col. MITCHELL, with the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment and other troops, were marching out of the fort to meet the rebels as the *Baker* left. No fighting had taken place up to that time.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Successful Raid upon the Enemy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 15.

An expedition under command of Gen. GRAHAM, consisting of the army gunboats, the Ninth New-Jersey, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Regiments, and two sections of artillery, under Capt. EASTERLY, left here on Wednesday night last, and landed at different points. They concentrated at Smithfield, Va., on Thursday evening and succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing one commissioned officer and five men—all wounded; also several horses and carriages and some commissary stores. A rebel mail and one piece of artillery, formerly taken from the gunboat *Smith Briggs*, were also captured. Fifty contrabands were also brought off. Our loss was one missing and five slightly wounded.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 14.

Capt. AINSWORTH returned from the search after the steamer *Scott*, on the steamer *Winants*. The steamer *S. O. Pierce* has also returned.

Spoken, April 12, at 5:30 P. M., ship *Ellen Stuart*, for Baltimore; 13th, at 1:30 A. M., fifty-five miles from Cape Henry, steamer *Arago*; at 2:30 P. M., same day, off Cape Hatteras Light, bearing Southwest, spoke steamer *Victor*, from New-York for Hilton Head; same day, twenty miles Northwest of Cape Henry, saw the steamtug *Pilot* with a schooner in tow.

A French armed transport, with a bark in tow, sailed up the James River this morning, intending to bring down tobacco from Richmond belonging to the French Government.

The steamer *Montauk*, from Beaufort, N. C., has arrived.

The steamer *New-York* sailed for City Point this afternoon in charge of Maj. MULFORD, flag-of-truce officer.

The steamer *Kennebec*, from Baltimore, arrived at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, in place of the steamer *Georgiana*.

The 10.40 Loan.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 16.

The subscription to the 10.40 loan at the close of the week, at the Second National Bank, in this city, amounted to $1,365,000.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 16.

The steamship *Hibernian* sailed from Portland for Liverpool, at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Pickets at Bristoe Station Attacked—Designs Upon Gen. Grant—Capt. McKee's Remains—A Review—Gen. Kilpatrick.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

Dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristoe Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. Several of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades. The mail train with Gen. GRANT on board had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

The body of Capt. MCKEE, of the Second Infantry, who was killed by guerrillas on Monday last, was forwarded to Washington to-day. The man who shot him was named N. FLANDERS, and he, with three others, made an attack on a picket post near Catlett's on Wednesday, when he was shot dead by a soldier of the Second Infantry. Articles taken from the body of Capt. MCKEE were found in his possession.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that GIBBON'S division, of the Second Corps, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HANCOCK, Gens. MEADE, SEDGWICK and others being present. The division is a large one, well disciplined, and was eulogized by all present.

Gen. KILPATRICK has been relieved from the command of his cavalry division and ordered to report for duty to Gen. GREGG. He will take command of a brigade under the latter. GREGG'S division was to have been reviewed to-day by Gen. SHERIDAN, but a storm having prevailed since last evening, it has been postponed till next week.

Sutlers and citizens have all left the army, and will not be allowed to return before next Autumn.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels on the Chowan River—The Cape Lookout Lighthouse.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 12.

The rebels have appeared in large force upon the Chowan River, apparently for the protection of the shad and herring fisheries.

The Cape Lookout Lighthouse, which the rebels attempted to destroy recently with gunpowder, was but slightly injured, and the light now burns as usual. The attempt was exceedingly audacious, as the locality is far within our lines.

The Confederate conscription has been suspended in the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and an amnesty is offered to all North Carolinians who are or have been in the Federal service.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, April 15.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention met again on Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment. Much talking was done, with no result.

The proceedings of the third day, Thursday, were the same.

On Friday, the fourth day, the convention resumed the business of the preceding day. Finally, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. MALLIGAN, of Green, the convention adjourned *sine die*, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

Retreat of the Rebels from East Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 15.

Headquarters are advised of a dispatch from Col. GALLUP, received at Lexington, that the rebels are in full retreat from East Kentucky.

The force that made the attack on Painesville numbered about one thousand. Col. TRUE is pushing forward from Mount Stirling in the direction of Pound Gap to interrupt them. No fears are entertained of the result of this incursion.

A small band of BURNETT'S men is reported to have gone from Harlansville to Hartford, and there robbed the People's Bank and several stores.

Rumors also prevail that about 25 guerrillas are within five miles of Shelbyville.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, April 15.

The fire at the *Herald* Office this afternoon was principally confined to the pressroom, in the basement of the building, where it originated. The machinery, including two of HOE'S six cylinder presses, was considerably damaged, but will soon be repaired. The editorial and composing rooms, in the stories over the pressroom, were somewhat damaged and disarranged, but the paper will be issued to-morrow morning as usual. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Legislative Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, April 15.

The second trial to elect thirteen members of the General Assembly in this city, to-day, resulted in the success of the Union National Ticket. This result is understood to secure the return of the Hon. H. B. ANTHONY to the United States Senate.

The Ohio Soldiers Voting Bill.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, April 16.

The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided the Soldiers Voting Law constitutional.

Gen. "Baldy" Smith.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you have the kindness to tell your readers something about Gen. "Baldy" SMITH, so they may know the difference between him and all the rest of the SMITHS (Generals.)

Respectfully, yours, N. W. R.

WILLIAM FARRAN SMITH ("Baldy," so called because his crown is bald, and because he has not used the great American hair manure) was born at St. Albans, Vermont, Feb. 17, 1824, and is consequently just turned of forty years of age. He entered the West Point Academy in 1841 from his native State, and in 1845 graduated with distinguished honors, ranking fourth in a class containing FITZ-JOHN PORTER, CHAS. P. STONE, and JOHN W. DAVIDSON. On his graduation he was assigned to the Topographical Engineers, the highest branch of the service, as brevet Second Lieutenant. He acted as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, from Nov. 6, 1846, to Aug. 21, 1848. He was promoted to the full grade of Second Lieutenant on the 14th of July, 1845, becoming First Lieutenant in 1853, and Captain in 1859. In 1855 he was again Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and he was at various times employed on the surveys of the Lake Superior region, of the Rio Grande, Texas, of the military road to California and the Mexican BoundaryCommission. When the present war broke out, Gen. (then Captain) SMITH was Secretary of the Lighthouse Board at Washington. Obtaining leave of absence, he took command of the Third Vermont Volunteers, and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 13th, 1861. He was in Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN'S corps of the Army of the Potomac, and went with that corps in command of a division when FRANKLIN was detached from McDOWELL and joined MCCLELLAN on the Peninsula. He distinguished himself greatly in the Chickahominy campaign, for which, on the recommendation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, he was promoted Major-General of Volunteers July 4, 1862. He participated in the battle of Antietam in September of that year, and commanded the Sixth Corps in BURNSIDE'S unsuccessful attack on Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13. He was transferred to GRANT'S department, then under Gen. ROSECRANS, with Gen. HOOKER, and has since been quite prominent, as our readers know, in some of the important actions and movements in the military division of the Mississippi, as a staff officer of Gen. GRANT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

FRAUDS UPON THE TREASURY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill supplemental to an act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved Feb. 26, 1853. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It enacts that any person heretofore or hereafter holding office, who may willfully neglect to, or refuse to deliver to his successor any paper, record, book or document, shall be guilty of felony.

COAL HEAVERS, ETC., IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill granting honorable discharges to coal-heavers and firemen in the naval service.

WEST VIRGINIA JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, by the creation of the State of West Virginia, any legislation, and if so what, is made necessary in reference to the Judicial District of Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains; and also in reference to judicial proceedings in said State of West Virginia since creation thereof, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

THE PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUES.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate what regulations he has made for the issue of certificates to be received in payment of customs, and whether such certificates are paid for in coin or paper money, and if in the latter at what rate of value, and what amount of such certificates have been issued.

THE TREASURY BUILDING EXTENSION.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate whether it is intended by those now engaged in work on the Treasury Extension to take down any portion of the south front of that building which has already been completed, and if so, what is the object of said change, and what amount of expense will be involved.

EAST TENNESSEE SUFFERERS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a memorial of the Ohio Legislature, representing that many sufferers from rebel depredations in East Tennessee had been thrown upon the Border States, by aid of Government transportation, and asking help to feed and clothe them.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill relating to donation claims in Oregon and California. The bill was passed.

The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Wisconsin, was called up by Mr. DOOLITTLE and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, in favor of the improvement of the Ohio River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) called up the bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts, which, after debate and amendments, was informally laid over.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the expediency of sending such of their number as they may depute to Fort Pillow, Tenn., to inquire into the late massacre of Union troops, and report as soon as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) thought that, unless in cases of extreme urgency, it was hardly worth while for members of Congress to make these inquiries at a distance. Their place of duty was here. We are coming to a period in the session when it was very important to have all the members present for the dispatch of business. It was the duty of the War Department to look into these matters, and it was presumed it would duly discharge that duty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that he had called at the War Department this morning, and the Secretary had told him he had a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, saying that about three hundred of our soldiers had been massacred at Fort Pillow, and he intended to make immediate investigation of the matter. He had appointed officers for that purpose. Gen. SHERMAN was not on the spot, but had received his information in the way the other statement came.

Mr. HOWARD said he wished to get the original evidence of persons on the spot. It would be a disgrace to the nation not to avenge promptly this gross wrong. No matter what was the color of the soldiers, this must be done. It would be impossible to keep colored troops in the service, unless we protected them the same as white troops. It concerned the national honor to protect the men who are fighting our battles, and those who wear our uniform. If this is not done, the black troops, by reason of these threatened terrors, at some critical hour in battle may lose us the day. It has been and he supposed it would continue to be the practice of the rebels to put them to death in cold blood, or sell them into Slavery when captured, and hide it from our officers; but he was for retaliation, man for man, and, if necessary, two for one. He was for retaliation in the promptest and the severest manner.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) agreed with the objects of the resolution, but it did not go far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been done at Paducah, Kentucky. Those in command in that region should know their responsibility to the Government, and should know that there is now in the rebel ranks a feeling instigated by their officers equal to that of savages. The Government must act. As the life of a soldier under our flag is as dear as that of any rebel, nothing less than life for life is dictated by our reputation and our duty. But he wanted to know why these disasters had been brought against our flag, while we appropriated money without stint. He moved to amend the resolution by directing the Committee also to inquire whether Fort Pillow could not have been reinforced or evacuated.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD then withdrew the clause requiring the committee to send some of their members to the spot, and as thus modified the resolution was adopted.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill prohibiting speculative transactions in Gold and Foreign Exchange, the pending question being the motion of Mr. COLLAMER to strike out Foreign Exchange from its provisions.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) said, if we undertake to change the value of gold by such fictitious measures as these, we take ourselves from the markets of the world. The gold gamblers did not deal in gold because they caused it to fluctuate, but because it fluctuated in price. If these gamblers knew they could affect gold, they would never lose any money by it. Gold fluctuates in accordance with national successes, and owing to other causes. The fluctuation is in the currency. Gold was just as sensitive as any other article of trade. Every article of commerce fluctuated with the currency. He did not think that Congress should say that, inasmuch as a man agreed to pay money at a future day for gold, it was his interest and inclination to depreciate the currency, before the day arrived when his contract was to be performed. If we have a right to declare certain contracts in the States unlawful, we have a natural right to declare contracts lawful, not so declared by the States. He did not believe the Constitution gave us either of these powers, as this bill would assume. Mr. COLLAMER went on at some length to define our constitutional powers, bearing upon local contracts. He denied that this should be passed on the plea of "military necessity" or the "public welfare."

Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment was rejected by yeas, 13; nays, 24.

An amendment by Mr. HARRIS was adopted making a uniform fine of $1,000, instead of that heretofore of from $1,000 to $10,000.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) said, by the amendments we have made to the bill, we have made it identical nearly with a bill he had heretofore offered, and which was not reported by the Finance Committee. He had been ridiculed for proposing that bill, and only last evening had received a paper containing a most brutal assault. He thought the committee was guilty of a want of courtesy to him in not reporting his bill. This bill would now put it beyond the powers of the gamblers in the hell of New-York to control the gold market.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained the action of the Finance Committee, and said they certainly never dreamed of discourtesy to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) thought the Secretary of the Treasury was very much mistaken if he thought the bill would accomplish the end designed. He regretted this legislation. He moved to strike out the words "*bona fide* owners." The best way to keep up the currency was by increased taxes. It seemed to him that we were here preventing a man from buying a foreign bill of exchange with anything but legal-tender notes, thus interfering with commercial pursuits.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) denied that this would be the effect: it would not interfere with any business operation where a sale was made in good faith.

Mr. HALE explained that he voted for the bill not because it would have any effect at all, as he thought. It would be about like bills to prevent usury, a failure, and increase what it was intended to repress. He voted for it simply because the Secretary wanted him to do so, putting his own opinion in his breeches pocket.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) desired a separate vote on striking out the following: "By the manual delivery of United States notes and National Currency, and not otherwise."

This was rejected.

NAYES.—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howard, Lane, (Indiana,) Lane, (Kansas,) Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson.—24.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Willey—17.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

MILITARY RAILROADS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing railroads for military purposes, from Cincinnati to connect with the Cumberland Gap, etc., as recommended by the President in his annual message of December, 1861.

The resolution was adopted.

PROTECTION OF THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, renewing her demands that measures be taken at once for the protection of her northeastern frontier. He made an unsuccessful motion that the resolution be referred to a special committee.

GEN. ANDERSON.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, asking that Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON be placed on the retired list, with full pay.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) submitted, from the Select Committee on Immigration, a report and bill, which were ordered to be printed.

Referring to the recommendation of the President on this subject in his annual message, the Committee say that the vast number of laboring men, (estimated at nearly a million and a quarter,) who have gone to the war have created a vacuum, which is severely felt in every part of the country, in the industrial pursuits of farming, mining, shipping, manufacturing and in the construction and repair of railroads. This labor can only be replaced by immigrants from foreign countries. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, the committee say there has never been a time when the industrial classes of Europe have had their attention so much directed to emigration as now. In response to the inquiries of the committee, the Secretary of State has furnished much valuable information on the point, derived from our representatives abroad. The bill reported by the committee provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be made for the passage of emigrants upon the pledge of their wages for repayment, which shall be a lien on any land they may acquire after their arrival in this country.

The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the tonnage duties on our vessels bringing emigrants.

The fourth section declares that no emigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty, during the present war.

The fifth section provides for the establishment of an office of emigration, in New-York City, to be filled by a Superintendent who may make contracts for the inland transportation of emigrants, to be paid for by them, and shall protect them against fraud and imposition.

The remaining sections provide that no person shall hold office under this act who is interested in the sale of any lands, or in the furnishing of any transportation directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of $25,000 is appropriated to carrying the foregoing provisions into effect.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) presented the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in favor of bounties to volunteers who have served less than two years.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring B. M. KITCHEN not entitled to a seat as Representative of the Seventh District of Virginia. The committee say in their report they cannot satisfy themselves there has been such freedom of election as to warrant the conclusion that Mr. KITCHEN is the choice of the loyal voters of the entire district. A greater portion failed to participate in it, for the reason that they were held under the power of the rebel army. Practically the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, the scene of some of the fiercest and bloodiest conflicts of arms in the whole war, is still a battle ground.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) of the minority of the committee, contended that there was *prima facie* evidence that Mr. KITCHEN was the choice of his district.

Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) briefly contended that as the people are taxed, and furnish troops, they should be represented here.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) supported the views of the majority, mentioning as a fact that the Virginia district bordering on this Capital, has been so far under the control of the enemy, since July, 1861, that it is impossible to hold an election therein.

The committee desired to set a precedent not only as to Mr. KITCHEN, but as to all others under similar circumstances.

The House adopted a resolution declaring Mr. KITCHEN entitled to a seat.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, which was unanimously passed, that the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, or such members thereof as the committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pillow, and examine into the facts and circumstances attending the recent attack and capture of the fort by rebels, and that they report with as little delay as possible.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. FENTON moved to postpone the special order, viz.: the bill to reconstruct rebellious States, until Tuesday, in order to take up the National Bank bill.

Mr. BROOKS said the House had already killed the Bank Bill, and this settled that question. It was more important they should consider the Tax Bill.

Mr. FENTON'S motion was agreed to—76 against 46.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised a question of order, namely: that the Bank Bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, as one of its sections proposed a duty or tax.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the rule referred to a tax or charge upon the people.

The decision of the Speaker was, on appeal, sustained—71 against 31.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) raised a similar point as to the reference, because the bill involved an appropriation for clerks.

The Speaker overruled the point.

On appeal, his decision was sustained—89 against 9.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that this was the bill heretofore acted upon by the House, with an amendment allowing the States to tax the property of the individuals invested in the banks, but not to tax the banks themselves. He moved the previous question on the bill, but the motion was disagreed to by a vote of 55 to 70.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) offered the following amendment to the bill:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the taxation by States of the capital stock of the banks under this act, the same as the property of other moneyed corporations for State or municipal purposes. But no State shall impose any tax on the capital, circulation or dividends of said banks at a higher rate than the taxation imposed by such State on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Provided, no State tax shall be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association invested in United States Bonds deposited as security for the circulation.

The amendment was agreed to by ten majority.

Under the operation of the "previous question" the bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Without further action the House, at half-past 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Returning Troops.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, April 15.

The Ninth Connecticut and Eighth Vermont reënlisted veteran regiments arrived here this evening from New-Orleans, and had a splendid reception. The Vermont regiment left at 11 o'clock to-night.

Storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 16.

An easterly rain-storm set in here last night, which still continues.

THE CHENANGO CALAMITY

APPEARANCE OF THE VESSEL.

SCENES AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The terrible catastrophe which happened to the *Chenango*, last Friday, opposite Fort Hamilton, is being thoroughly investigated. Efforts are being made by Government officials, to ascertain the cause of the disaster. A visit to the steamer is the most convincing proof of the destruction that followed the explosion. The port side of the vessel, from the deck to the engine-room is completely demolished. The wheel-house over the exploded boiler is a blackened wreck. On every side the evidences of destruction are apparent. The deck between the centre-house and port-wheel, is torn asunder, and the evidences of the powerful effect of the explosion is seen in the warped planks, the started bolts, and the almost entire disruption of every portion of the vessel. The appearance of the furnace under the exploded boiler, is one of the strongest proofs of the force of the concussion occasioned by the explosion. Pieces of coal were imbedded into the sides of the vessel, making holes like round shot. The imminent danger of the ship's being fired was only prevented by the coolness and bravery of the few men on duty uninjured by the explosion. Conspicuous among the number of those who were foremost in their efforts to assist the wounded, and extinguish the flames, was Capt. FILLEBROWN. During the excitement occasioned by the catastrophe, several men jumped overboard, but all, except in one case, that of a man named MARTIN, were rescued from drowning. To add to the confusion and horror of the scene, the steering apparatus of the vessel broke, and the helmsman lost all control of the ship. As soon as the wounded men could be conveyed from the engine-room to the deck, the fire-pumps were put in motion, and the conflagration which would undoubtedly have followed, was avoided. The shrieks of the dying and wounded men, as they lay prostrate on the gundeck, are described as most heartrending. Dr. D. P. GOODHUE, the Surgeon of the ship, was prompt and untiring in his attentions to the injured men. Every remedy known to medical skill was applied, and the anguish of the sufferers was relieved as far as the extent of the physician's skill could go. The timely appearance of the revenue-cutter *Bronx* was most fortunate. As the accident happened late in the afternoon, it could hardly have been noticed by outward-bound steamers, as most of them sail early in the day. The wounded men were, as soon as possible after the explosion, removed from the *Chenango* to the *Bronx* and other vessels near by, and taken to the Naval Hospital. The sight at that institution was heartrending. The agony of J. A. CAHILL and JOHN WHITE, First and Second Assistant Engineers, is described as excruciating. The poor men writhed in agony, literally flayed alive, till relieved from their sufferings by death. Fireman BEMAN BOYLE could hardly be recognized. The flesh was stripped from his bones. Second-class fireman ARCHIBALD FLEMING met with a similar fate. Of the nineteen who died on their passage from Fort Hamilton and at the Naval Hospital, all came to their death from scalding. Those injured by the explosion, and who did not meet their death by scalding, were comparatively few. Most of the deceased were engaged in the Engineers department. At the Naval Hospital, the scene was most painful. In the different wards at the Naval Hospital, where the wounded men were lying, nurses were seen administering to their relief. For some distance from the Hospital the shrieks of the wounded could be distinctly heard. Almost every hour some one of the unfortunates would pass away. The attention of Surgeons FREELAND, RHODES, LYMAN and SMITH were unremitting. Valuable assistance was rendered by Stewards MCGUIRK and KIRBY. Many of the friends of the wounded residing in New-York and Brooklyn were admitted to the wards, and did all that lay in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded men. It is stated that, before Engineer CAHILL died, he exclaimed: "Doctor, thank God, the boiler was full!"—a dying evidence of his faithfulness. Several of the men were recently enlisted, many of them resided in Brooklyn, and leave large families unprovided for. The Second Engineer, Mr. ROOT, of the vessel, was a resident of Brooklyn, and leaves a widow and three children. He has been in the United States service during the rebellion, and was for several months Chief Engineer of the *Potomska*. Mr. WHITE, the Third Assistant Engineer, who died on Friday night, was also a married man, and leaves a large family. He died a few hours after being admitted to the hospital. Mr. MURRAY, one of the Second Assistant Engineers, who died from the effects of his wounds almost immediately after being removed to the *Bronx*, was a resident of Baltimore.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. Capt. FILLEBROWN, commanding the vessel, states that he was in the engine-room only a few moments before the accident, and noticed the steam-gauge. He says there were but twenty-six pounds of steam on the boiler. Fortunately for Commander FILLEBROWN, he reached the deck, after his visit to the engine-room, just in time to escape the destruction that followed the explosion. Most of the dead and wounded arrived at the Naval Hospital before 8 o'clock on Friday night. The surgeon in charge of the hospital says that in his opinion but four of the men in his care can possibly survive. Statements have been made with regard to the boiler which may throw some light on the occasion of the explosion. Mr. MURRAY remarked before his death, "that he had always been apprehensive of the boiler." There were several scenes of the catastrophe, which are depicted by those on board the *Chenango*, as being peculiar and difficult of description. JOHN WORTH, who was in the fire-room at the time of the explosion, was thrown a distance of twenty feet on the deck of the vessel, and was only saved from going overboard by striking a gun-carriage. WM. G. WRIGHT, a first-class fireman, was in the engine-room, in the act of oiling the engine at the time the boiler exploded. He escaped from "between decks" by crawling on his hands and knees. JAMES MOONEY, was on deck immediately over the boiler, when the explosion took place, he was knocked overboard by the concussion. He describes the explosion to have been not unlike the discharge of heavy ordnance. Mr. MOONEY says they were blowing off steam at the time of the accident. The *Chenango* is now lying off the Navy-yard, and is being visited by hundreds of curious people, who give vent to varied expressions concerning the cause of the accident. The prevailing opinion seems to be, that the explosion was not occasioned so much by a pressure of steam as by a preponderance of gas, generated by an excessively hot fire. Some practical men, who have examined the boiler, insist that it was defective, and that all of the testimony derived from those who were on board the ship when the explosion took place tend to corroborate this theory.

Credit is due to the officers of the United States steam transport *Tilley*, and the tug *Rose*, for prompt and valuable assistance, rendered immediately after the accident, and in towing the *Chenango* to the Navy-yard.

The following is a list of those who died on board the ill-fated steamer during her passage up, and at the Naval Hospital:

J. A. Cahill, first assistant engineer.
John White, second assistant engineer.
Frank P. Root, second assistant engineer.
Albert Murray, second assistant engineer.
Beman Boyle, first class fireman.
Archibald Fleming, second class fireman.
George Wilson, seaman.
John M. Smith first class boy.
Jos. Lyons, ship's cook.
Henry Livingston, coal-heaver.
Jos. A. Conway, first class fireman.
John Ruddy, landsman.
Martin Mitchell, landsman.
Robert Cullen, landsman.
Wheeler Sherman, coxswain.
Jos. L. Macomby, engineers' yeoman.
James Smith, gunner's mate.
John Maher, coal heaver.
John Murphy, fireman.

The names of the injured men now lying at the hospital, are:

James Moony, landsman, slightly injured.
William Hickey, seaman, scalded internally mortally.
Alfred Yates, landsman, scalded over body mortally.
Wm. M. Ware, quarter-gunner, scalded over body mortally.
William Randall, coxswain, scalded over body mortally.
Charles Wilde, coxswain, scalded over body mortally.
Barney Cunningham, coal-heaver, legs and back, slightly.
John Piegeorge, captain's after-guard, feet, hands and face.
Eugene Lory, seaman, internally, dying.
Wm. G. Wright, second-class fireman, face and hands burned.
John Riley, seaman, head and feet burned.
John Walsh, carpenter's mate, feet, hands and face.
John Finnessy, cooper, body and internally.
Frank Silver, seaman, body and internally.

Of the injured but four are expected to recover.

NATIONAL NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Review of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Presented to Congress, December, 1863.

From the North American Review, for April.

The navy of the United States is an object of special interest to us at this moment, on two accounts; first on account of the chastisement it has inflicted upon the rebels, and the extent to which it has contributed to the suppression of the rebellion; and on account of the service it may be called upon to render, if a vigilant and unscrupulous enemy shall conceive that the time has arrived when it may indulge in what Earl RUSSELL calls, with his own peculiar relish, a "little safe malice." The events of the civil war through which we are now passing will in the end tend to make us a naval more than a military power. The military spirit displayed by the country, and the immense armies created so rapidly and so easily, have put the invasion of the United States by a European enemy entirely out of the question. This is one of the things of the past, of which it cannot be said, that "the thing that hath been is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done." And when the country returns to a state of permanent repose, and its energies and genius are once more directed to the development of its resources, the distribution of its population and productions, and to the inventions of the arts of peace, we may venture to hope, that, in the providence of God, a long period will elapse before her fields shall be channeled with trenching war, or her flowerets bruised with the armed hoofs of hostile paces. When that happy time arrives, our military services will be limited to reviews, and parades, and processions, in which the soldier will remember with advantages the feats he has done this day, and all, both enemies and friends of the present time, shall, in mutual, well-beseeming ranks, march all one way.

The reverse of this, however, will be the case with the navy. Several very important changes have already taken place in our foreign relations, which never can be left out of calculation when we are providing for the naval defence of the country. We do not so much predicate an increase of the navy upon the restoration of our commerce, or upon that extension of it which is likely to concur with the growth of the country; but we have been taught, if a nation can be taught anything, that hereafter we must take care of our own interests, and that the reliance we have hitherto placed upon what we have been pleased to call friendly nations, for the maintenance of the police of the seas, would be hereafter the merest imbecility.

There will not be written in the future history of all this war a page more dark with human frailty than that which will record the alienation of the English mind from this country, and the deliberate adoption by the mass of the English aristocracy of the cause of a pretended government, which took the stone of human Slavery, that all other builders had rejected, and made it the chief stone of the corner. But the calamity has come, and it only remains for us now to consider how we shall meet it. It is not worth while to recapitulate here all the circumstances which marked our total want of preparation for the contest in which we are now engaged. It was, apparently the design of Providence that every opportunity should have been enjoyed by the South for collecting the materials of war, and for raising the minds of the people to a high pitch of faith and enthusiasm; on the other hand, that everything should concur at the North to produce surprise and weakness. And in no respect was this more conspicuous than in the condition of the navy at the beginning of this eventful decade. The whole number of vessels in commission was forty-two, of which twenty-six only employed steam as an auxiliary motive power; of the remaining sixteen, all were sailing vessels, and three were store-ships. And again, although we had a so-called home-squadron, four only of the vessels composing it, and they carrying only twenty-five guns and two hundred and eighty men, were in Northern ports. Looking back at this time, and seeing what the work of the navy was to be, and the instruments with which it was to be performed, it is not too much to say that, when the Navy Department of this Administration entered upon its functions, the first thing it had to do was to create a navy from the foundation; and this is true not only of the ships, but in part of the officers and men, and of the armament. In the first four months of the rebellion two hundred and fifty-nine officers of the navy either resigned their commissions or were dismissed from the service. It would have been requisite, in any event, to invite gentlemen to enter the navy whose business on the seas had hitherto been of a peaceful character only; and this necessity was very much increased by the resignation and dismissal of the regular officers. So of the armament. We may say, in any event, it would have been requisite to make new ordnance according to the improved patterns of the day. But this necessity also was very much increased by the immense loss of cannon resulting from the surrender and destruction of navy-yards. It appears from the evidence of the present Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, that at the Norfolk Yard there were seven hundred and sixty-eight guns, according to the returns made to the Ordnance Bureau. In the report of the Senate Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of this station, it is said that other evidence goes to show quite conclusively that there were in the yard, at the time of the evacuation, at least two thousand pieces of heavy ordnance, of which about three hundred were new Dahlgren guns. All that was thus lost to the Government in officers and in ordnance was gained by the rebels.

We have thus briefly and fairly stated the actual resources of the navy at the time of the breaking out of the war. We will next inquire into the work it was expected to perform.

This work consisted of the effective blockade of a line of shore beginning at Alexandria, Virginia, and terminating at the Rio Grande, measuring 3,549 statute miles in length, and possessing 189 harbor or river openings; of combined naval and military expeditions on the sea-coast; of naval coöperation in opening the Mississippi, from Cairo to its mouth; of the maintenance of a sufficient police on the Mississippi and its tributaries, throughout an extent of 3,615 miles, after they came into our possession, and throughout the rivers and inland waters, embracing an extent of about 2,000 miles; and of the pursuit of armed cruisers, built and manned and equipped in England, in other words, of English corsairs, who were preying upon the commerce of the United States.

When the magnitude of these duties is brought into comparison with the means of performing them, at the time the present Administration entered upon office, we are able to form a just estimate of its labors. But many pages have yet to be written by the leisurely student of the past, to bring into view the vast amount of details comprised in those labors.

In order to accomplish the first of the objects we have named with the least possible delay, the department ordered home most of the vessels from the foreign stations, put into commission at once all vessels dismantled and lying in ordinary, and purchased from the mercantile service vessels of all classes that were best suited to promote the end in view. Before the close of November, 1861, 136 vessels had been added to the navy by purchase, of which 79 were steamers; 52 vessels were ordered to be constructed, all of which were to be propelled wholly or in part by steam; and 18 vessels of the old navy had been repaired and put in commission—numbering altogether 206 vessels. To these ought to be added 20 vessels, which, by that time, had returned from foreign stations—making, in all, 226 vessels (including those under construction) at the command of the Government. A single sentence of recapitulation will bring the whole of this statement into one view. On the 4th of March, 1861, the Government had four vessels of the navy within reach of its orders; and at the close of November of the same year it counted in its possession 226 vessels. We have said of the purchased vessels, that they were specially selected for the service required of them; and the power of making such a selection was one of the results of the interruption of the commercial intercourse between the North and the South. A first consequence of this interruption was to reduce to idleness those large, well-built, strong and fleet sea-going steamers, which had been employed on the traffic between the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia in the North, and Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans in the South. Their Northern owners found in the Government a prompt and liberal purchaser, as soon as they came into market. The value of the vessels was even enhanced, if possible, by the war; and the means which had hitherto been employed to promote the prosperity of the rebels became, through their own treason, the instrument of their own castigation. These vessels required but slight alterations to prepare them for the reception of the crew and armament of a man-of-war. They were comfortable in every respect, qualified to encounter the Winter storms of our rugged coast with safety, and eminently fitted for all the purposes of blockade. Besides this particular class of vessels, there was a large number of steamers, never designed to go to sea, but so precisely suited to be useful in the sounds and interior waters of the South, that they could hardly have answered better if they had been built for that very purpose; particularly as they were all of them without exception, able to carry sufficient means of offence.

It was thus that the first blockade of the principal Southern ports was instituted; but it was felt, from the very beginning of the war, that this blockade never could be uniformly maintained without the possession of some of the harbors within its line, of sufficient depth and capacity to admit all the vessels of the blockading fleet, including those of the largest draught. The capture, therefore, of one or more of the Southern ports became one of the first designs in the offensive operations of the Government. To accomplish this object and to promote the efficiency of the blockade throughout the whole coast, a mixed conference was appointed by the Navy Department for the purpose of bringing to light all the information in the archives of the Government which might be useful to the blockading squadron, particularly such as depended upon the most minute topographical details of every part of the coast without exception, from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande del Norte. This board was requested to take into early consideration the capture of two or more points on the Atlantic coast, and afterward to give its opinions upon similar movements in the Gulf of Mexico. It is now well known that in this mixed conference originated the earlier combined naval and military expeditions; but it is an interesting fact, and one which it will be worth while to expatiate upon hereafter, that the Government was at that time, through the labors of the Coast Survey, in possession of so complete and accurate a knowledge of the seaborder that very little has since been added. The capture of Port Royal early in November, followed as it was by the occupation of a large part of the coast of South Carolina, the whole coast of Georgia, and a portion of the eastern coast of Florida, contributed greatly to the efficiency of the blockade. The frequent harbors, inlets and sounds in this region not only furnished ports of refuge, but enabled vessels to perform their blockading duty while lying snugly at anchor.

It is not our intention to speak here of our combined naval and military operations, which form the second member of our enumeration of the tasks which the navy took in hand at the outset of this war. They are still so fresh in the memories of our readers, that a mere recapitulation of them is more even than is necessary. A sufficient review of those successes which belong wholly or in part to the navy, would consume all the space of a separate article; and this we do not mean to attempt at present.

But while the navy was successfully employed on the coast, it was called to enter upon an entirely new field of service on the Mississippi River, where it was to coöperate with the Army in restoring trade and navigation to that great inland channel. Familiar as the idea of a naval armament on the Western waters is to our minds at this moment, it is difficult to conceive its strangeness in the beginning. It was entirely foreign to all previous naval experience in this country, at least. It was undertaken with some natural misgivings; and it must be confessed that it was attended with some not unaccountable blunders, which subsequent experience has pointed out and corrected. It seems to have been thought that, as an armed vessel had never been seen before on the waters of the Mississippi, she must be something differing in shape and dimensions from any previously-known construction. It would be tedious to enumerate the difficulties under which these vessels were built, and the obstacles that lay in the way of their armament and equipment. It is said, for example, that in many instances the guns and carriages were not fitted for each other, and that the furniture of the gun was made up of a medley of articles belonging to pieces of various calibres.

After the operations in the Mississippi had resulted in the fall of Memphis, it was necessary to maintain a large naval force in the waters of the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland, not only to overawe the rebels at home, but to prevent their aggressions beyond their own border. And when, by the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the Mississippi River was opened to trade and navigation throughout its whole length, not less than a hundred vessels were indispensable to the maintenance of a sufficient police on the upper and lower Mississippi and its tributaries. The change which has taken place in the course of the last two years is certainly extraordinary. Three years ago, the existence of an armed vessel in these waters was not even contemplated; now, we have a hundred of these armed vessels, mounting 462 guns, and manned by crews which number in all about 5,500 men. As we have said before, the whole extent of the line over which this provision and control are exercised exceeds 3,600 miles.

It remains for us to say a word upon the manner in which the navy has performed its duty under the last clause of our enumeration—that is, the pursuit of armed vessels, built, manned and armed in England—in other words, of semi-English corsairs which have been preying upon the commerce of the United States on the high seas.

The sudden recognition of a rebellious party in a friendly country as belligerents, and the employment of that recognition as a means of depredation upon the commerce of that country, is an event of which modern history furnishes no other example, and will no doubt hereafter be included in the number of those bloody instructions which, being taught, return to plague the inventor. It would be impossible, by use of language, to exaggerate the unfairness of this proceeding toward the United States; and it would be simply hypocrisy to deny that it sprung, not, as is pretended, from impartiality and neutrality, but from ill-will. This recognition of the rebels as belligerents gave, and was designed to give, a color of right to the insurrection, to strengthen its power, to encourage its leaders, and to assist by the use of moral means in the destruction of the nation. We now know with what exultation the overthrow of this Government would have been hailed; we know it from the share taken by the English so-called governing classes in the triumph attending the rebel successes; we learn it also from the satisfaction with which the capture and conflagration of our ships on the high seas have been received, and from the niggardliness with which the ordinary marks of courtesy and hospitality have been withheld from public vessels of the United States in many British ports. It is not to be denied that the malevolence of the British Government has a great deal to boast of in the success with which the corsairs have preyed upon the commerce of the United States. They have reveled into wanton destruction, regardless of any laws relating to legality of capture and judicial condemnation, and the result has been to reduce the foreign tonnage of the United States afloat to a mere fraction of what it was at the close of the last census. Our condition in this respect now may be compared to our situation in the time of the old embargo, and during the war with Great Britain which followed it, and the same consequences have followed now as then. Activity has been turned into new channels; interior development has taken the place of exterior. And since we are writing upon the navy, we may say, as we do with great gratification, that several important articles used in our ships-of-war, which, before the breaking out of the war, were uniformly of English or French manufacture, are now supplied by our own workshops—such (to name no others) as sextants and chronometers. But it would be altogether contrary to our previous experience to suppose that this state of things is to continue. After the peace of 1815, we resumed our place among the commercial nations of the globe. And now, when peace again returns to our borders, our commerce also will revive; and the white-robed messengers of concord and civilization, under the American flag, will be seen once more in every commercial part of the globe.

It should hardly, however, be visited upon the navy as a reproach, that it has not yet overtaken the corsairs, who have on their side and at their command British sympathy and help, wherever they are in a situation to receive it; and who, owing to the extent of the British Empire, are able to command this help in such a variety of places. The navy has been employed at home in coöperation with the army in saving the life of the nation; and the nation itself has been in the position of an individual unexpectedly assailed in his own house, and driven to the first necessity of self-defence; and for this self-defence no less than the whole of its resources has been required.

We have already mentioned the increase of the navy at the close of the year 1861, but we omitted to observe that it was as early as in the beginning of August of that year that Congress provided by a special act for the construction of iron or steel-clad steamships or steam-batteries, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to investigate the plans and specifications submitted for these objects. The board approached the performance of their duty with hesitation and diffidence, for in this country there was no experience, and but scanty knowledge in this branch of naval architecture. The plans handed in were so various, and in many respects so entirely dissimilar, that the board may justly congratulate itself upon the success attending its first selections. It was necessary to construct iron-clad vessels, not only for home operations connected with the suppression of the rebellion, but for defence against foreign aggression and interference, the idea of which was never absent from the minds of the French and English administrations, and has not, we imagine, been altogether dismissed even at this moment. At the time of which we are speaking the French and English plated vessels carried only broadside guns, and were protected by armor-plating of four and a half inches, placed against a more or less thick backing of wood—the hull being in some cases of wood, and in others of iron. Of the three vessels selected by the board, two were to be built of wood and iron, on the European plan. One of these two proved to be a failure, but the other, known as the *New Ironsides*, is as efficient a vessel for her size as any sea-going iron-clad afloat. Beside following the example set us abroad, the United States originated an entirely new pattern of iron-clad vessels, called from the first one of them the "Monitor" class, which have proved practically invulnerable, and have performed, and promise to continue to perform, the most valuable service. At the close of the year 1862 the Navy Department was in possession of fifty-two iron-clad vessels (including those in the Western waters,) 28 of which were on the sea-board. At this period the whole number of vessels of the navy amounted to 427 of all descriptions, which was an increase of 221 over the number given for the previous year. If we carry these estimates still further forward, we shall find that the number of vessels at the close of the year 1863 was 588, showing a still further increase of 161. Of these, 46 are iron-clad steamers intended for coast service, some of them being still under construction.

In the event of foreign aggression, these iron-clad vessels constitute the force upon which we are to depend, in a considerable measure, for the protection of our coast. Those of them belonging to the monitor class have been subjected to actual trial in war, and have proved to possess a power of endurance never before imagined. We may look forward with confidence to the result of a conflict between these vessels, and vessels like the *Achilles* or *Magenta*. Upon this subject the recent engagement between the monitor *Weehawken* and the rebel armored steamer *Atlanta* affords very satisfactory evidence. The *Atlanta* resembled the French and English plated vessels in her style of construction and armament, though much less strong; but the extreme facility with which she was placed *hors de combat* justifies the expectation that neither the *Warrior* nor even the monster *Bellerophon* would prove an over-match for the largest monitors. The truth is, that a single shot, and that the first one, decided the fate of the *Atlanta*; forty officers and men were wounded or stunned by its effect, and, if no other shot had been fired that day, the victory would have been as complete as it was acknowledged to be when the four remaining shots had been delivered. If the first attack of the monitors upon Charleston was a sufficient proof of the enduring qualities of these vessels, the easy conquest of the *Atlanta* was an equally satisfactory evidence in favor of our new ordnance. The careful observer will be struck with this as a much more important general result than any that followed from the famous engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. The latter was repulsed with signal success, but we never had the means of learning the injury she sustained; we know, however, that the former came out of the action in the same condition that she went into it. The English have discovered that four and a half inches is not a sufficient thickness of plating, and they have resorted, in the case of the *Minotaur*, to five and a half inches, and in the case of the *Bellerophon* to six inches. The last two ships are, as we understand, the only ones hitherto built that are wholly protected above and to some distance below the water-line. They are undoubtedly gigantic men-of-war, fitted to control the seas over which they range. We are far from wishing to disparage their power and their value. On the contrary, we would cite them as examples for imitation; and urge upon Congress the imperative necessity of building similar vessels ourselves, without which we shall not be in a suitable condition to drive a blockading force from our ports, though we may prevent that force from entering them. There is no doubt that the pleasure of entering the harbor of New-York or Boston in these heavy iron-clad vessels, running by the forts with safety, and laying the cities under contribution, is a scheme of aggrandizement which, though much more difficult to execute, has as often been contemplated as the act of sweeping the commerce of the United States from the ocean by piratical cruisers. It is some satisfaction to believe that we shall prove to be, with a little warning, sufficiently on our guard, and well enough armed to prevent this outrage. But this is not enough. We ought to be prepared to meet our foes on the threshold, and beat them backward home.

We ought to be prepared to make such an undertaking so hazardous, that it will not be hastily attempted; and there is no doubt that this is in our power. Recent experiments have afforded the most conclusive proof, that not even the *Bellerophon*, with all her magnificent proportions, could stand before our heavy ordnance. To this ordnance we have owed a great deal, and our past successes enable us to look forward with hope for the future. The change which has taken place in our navy ordnance has been commensurate with the changes in the vessels. At the commencement of 1861, the eight, nine, ten and eleven-inch guns were the largest in the Navy, and of these, it appears from the last report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, there were 958 in the possession of the Government before the breaking out of the war. But a considerable number of nine and eleven-inch guns fell into the hands of the insurgents at Norfolk and Pensacola, and had to be immediately replaced. To these were added, for the first time, the newly invented thirteen-inch mortar, the new Parrott rifled guns, from the 20-pounder to the 150-pounder, the new fifteen-inch smooth-bore gun, and the Dahlgren 20-pounder rifled gun. The whole number of guns, of all calibres, made between March, 1861, and November, 1863, amounts to 2,811, and it is probable that the end of the current year will witness a further addition of 700 guns of the largest size. This change in the armament of the navy, by the addition of rifled guns and guns of the heaviest calibre, is exemplified in the composition of the batteries of the vessels of different rates. Besides the Dahlgren nine and eleven-inch guns, the battery of a first rate contains one 150-pounder and four 100-pounder rifled. The weight of metal must vary, independently of the rating, according to the size of the vessel. But vessels of the lowest rate carry rifled guns, while vessels of the monitor class carry one fifteen-inch gun.

For the manufacture of all these heavy cannon the department was obliged, at first, to depend on the well-known foundries at South Boston, Fort Pitt, and West Point. Several other establishments have since added their coöperation, at Portland, Boston, Providence and Reading. This rapid development of the mechanical ingenuity and the resources of the country has already placed us on such footing as to relieve our minds in a great measure from previous anxieties on this head.

Coincident with the improvement in guns is that in projectiles, of which there have been made and purchased since the 1st of March, 1861, over nine hundred thousand shot and shells, and nearly nine and a half millions of pounds of grape, shrapnel and canister. When we consider that this is for the navy alone, what a frightful amount of human suffering it may be imagined to represent! The activity in our foundries shown in the great accumulation of guns and shot has been successfully rivalled by the activity in our public and private yards; yet we lay more stress upon the latter, because we could measure at any time the capacity of our public yards; but the degree of assistance we could receive at any time from private shipbuilders could only be known by just such an experience as we are now going through. There is no class of vessels that has been called for during the war, whether of wood or iron, and whether iron-clad or not, that has not been readily undertaken by private contractors. There is no reason to find fault with these contractors. Events have shown that the people and the Government may in general confide in their patriotism, ability, promptness and fair dealing. The Navy Department could never have held its present attitude in face of the rebellion without the efficient aid of these auxiliaries. But it is evident, from the nature of the case, that it has become indispensable for the Government to expand its means of constructing iron-clad vessels, and to keep those means under its own control. This is a point that need not be argued. A simple statement possesses all the merit of evidence. The objects for which private ship-yards are established are entirely different from those of public yards; and with the exception of some few instances, the appliances of private establishments are insufficient to meet the demands of the navy proper. The last sailing-vessel built for the navy was the *Constellation*, commenced in 1853, and completed in August, 1855. Steam vessels-of-war have entirely taken the place of sailing-vessels; and even steam vessels-of-war must fly (unless protected from the enemy's shot and shell) from an armored cruiser. It has now become a necessity from which there is no escape, to build only armored vessels for aggressive war; and their construction requires buildings and machinery for rolling plates and for heavy forging, such as are entirely beyond the resources of private proprietors, unless money is furnished them by the Government. The new wants of the navy demand special treatment. A new establishment is required, possessing every means and facility belonging to the present navy-yards and something more. It must possess a greater water-front, a better adaptation to the construction of dry and wet docks, and of heavy works in the shape of rolling-mills and forging-shops, than are to be found in Portsmouth, Boston, New-York or Philadelphia; it must be near to the sources of supply of iron and coal, and not less important than all these, and more than these, it must be in the region of fresh water, on account of the corroding effect of salt water upon iron, and the cleansing by fresh water of the bottom of an iron vessel fouled by a sea voyage. As a last requisite, it is important that this new naval establishment should be near a large manufacturing community, which will supply workmen in abundance. It is only at such a place, and with such facilities that the gigantic, sea-going, iron-clad ships, like the *Bellerophon* and *Minotaur*, can be built in this country. And if they are built by England, they must be built by ourselves; otherwise we must expect to see our commerce driven from the ocean, as it is at present, and we must expect to submit, as we have hitherto been compelled to do, to injustice and rudeness.

It is agreeable to think that the present changes in naval warfare will produce the effect of equalizing the naval powers of the world—at least in respect to defence. If Denmark possesses but one turreted iron-clad of the first class, with a 15 or 20-inch gun, the bombardment of Copenhagen cannot be repeated. At this very time, when England is trembling for the defence of her shores against her ancient enemy, France, the smaller Powers are employed in raising navies which are formidable in themselves, and would be still more so if thrown into either scale of a contest between the two great contending nations. As an indication of the present anxiety of England, it is worth while to notice the tone of a recent lecture and discussion of the Royal United Service Institution. Incredible as it may seem, propositions were made and debated, to build forts upon shoals at the entrance of her channels of commerce, and to throw enormous booms and other floating obstructions across the mouths of their harbors and roadsteads, to prevent the entrance of French ships-of-war! And, what is still more incredible, although some of the "mariners of England," high in rank, were present at this meeting, yet there was no one of them who rose from his seat to deny with indignation that England had arrived at such a state that she needed towers along the steep to protect her navy from French men-of-war; no one to say that if the French ships came, they would be met, as heretofore, by English ships. When this scene is contrasted with the haughty tone of superiority and dictation which the Minister of Foreign Affairs is in the habit of assuming, it must be admitted that the Earl of Derby did not employ too strong language when he spoke of England as being humiliated.

But to return for a moment to a consideration of the effect upon nations of humbler pretensions than England and France, of these alterations in the mode of conducting war upon the water, we have been surprised to learn how many of these iron-clad vessels even the new kingdom of Italy could boast of possessing. We are all of us familiar with the two of them recently built in New-York—the *Re d'Italia* and the *Re di Portogallo*. But there are two others, the *Roma* and the *Venezia*, of the same size as the *Re d'Italia*, which will be launched in Genoa in a few months; their engines will exceed those of the frigate by 200 horse-power. Beside these, there are four smaller iron-clad frigates, the *Regina Pia*, *Castelfidardo*, *Ancona* and *S. Martino*, which will have the same horse-power and the same thickness of plates as the *Re d'Italia*, but carry only 26 guns, while the latter carries 36; the first two of these last-named frigates were built in France, the two latter are now on the stocks in Italy, and will be launched at the end of the present year. To these are to be added the *Principe di Carignano* and the *Messina*, which differ very little from the preceding in power and armament, and not at all in the thickness of plates, which in them, as in the first six English iron-clad vessels, covers only the battery. The *Terribile* and *Formidabile* are two iron-clad batteries of reduced dimensions in every respect; but they are fitted with rams, have an iron-clad pilot-house, and the thickness of their armor is only a half inch less than that of others. Finally, there is the ram *Affondatore*, carrying only two guns, about which we have no particular information. The Italian iron-clad navy numbers in all thirteen vessels.

We cite this example of Italy with peculiar satisfaction. Those nations which desire the freedom only of the seas, and not its exclusive rule, must be glad to see that any State is increasing its navy, and preparing itself to assist, if necessary, in the defence of that freedom. How soon the necessity may arise, it is impossible to foresee. England and France are sufficiently occupied at present in constructing rival navies, and in interchanging acts and looks of defiance, thinly concealed under the language of courtesy. And since war has broken out in Europe, in which England, to save her honor, may be obliged to take a laggard part, we are more removed than ever from the immediate apprehension of her aggressive action. Both she and the Emperor of France may expect at present to find employment at home; but in both countries the preparations for war, both naval and military, both regular and volunteer, are made upon an enormous scale, and the preparations for war undoubtedly tend to create war. Beside the exultation, which England has not affected to conceal, in the threatened dismemberment of our empire, and the annihilation (for a time) of our foreign commerce, there is always something to apprehend in the capricious counsels of a monarch who has met his crown by by-paths and indirect, crooked ways. Legitimate sovereigns find employment enough for their time and thoughts in the business of their courts, and the affairs of their people. But one who has snatched his honor with boisterous hand must busy giddy minds with foreign quarrels.

"Lest rest, and lying still, might make them look
Too near unto his state."

Under these circumstances it is our first duty to be prepared for the worst, and we may congratulate ourselves now upon having attained to a degree of preparation which removes present anxieties. There is so much yet to be done at home to preserve the life of the nation, that we cannot suffer ourselves to add to our burden by foreign quarrels if they can possibly be avoided; but when the life is rendered secure, and is warmed again with more than the blood, and animated with more than the strength of former years, we shall endeavor, no doubt, to regain what has been lost in the confusion and distress of civil war. Happily, the desire for justice is unmixed with ambitious motives. When we assert our rights, and assume our station as a naval power on the high seas, we shall do so without any spirit of encroachment, or any wish to create a disturbance in the family of nations. But we ought to do so with sufficient force to be able to show, if it should prove expedient, that, in the administration of the affairs of a great empire, pride and hate have been unsafe counselors.

In the meantime, we must be careful neither to overrate our own power, nor to underrate the power of a possible enemy.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coles County Rioters—Chicago Municipal Election—Confiscation of Rebel Property—The Pork Trade of the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 11, 1864.

You will have received intelligence, ere this, of the close of our Illinois civil war. It is now proposed to turn over the Cole County prisoners—some twenty-five in number—to the civil authorities for trial on a charge of murder and riot—the position of affairs not being deemed such as to justify the holding them under the United States laws, either for treason, or resistance to the Federal authorities. Our State laws are sufficient to hang every one of them, if they can be enforced, but it is evident that nothing can be done if a Copperhead gets on to the jury—for perjury is a very small crime for these gentlemen to commit—especially if they can do it under color of a "reasonable doubt." But this riot is doing good. It has more clearly defined the two divisions of the Democratic party, and it is growing more evident every day that the War Democrats cannot longer affiliate with the rebel sympathisers. They are taking a more decided position, and are determined to wrest the leadership of the party from the hands of Jeff. Davis' emissaries. At the Judicial Election in the Cairo Circuit, which embraces the cream of Egypt, the Copperhead candidate for Circuit Judge—the somewhat notorious Mulkey—has been defeated. This is one of the most cheering indications yet given that the rule of these semi-secesh is passing away.

On Tuesday next occurs our municipal election. We do not elect a Mayor this year, but a majority of the Council is to be chosen. The present indications are that the Unionists will carry the city easily, in which case Chicago will be no longer disgraced by having the *Times* as the official paper. Our Democratic friends have treated us to their usual "reform and economy" in the administration of the city government, by increasing the taxes for 1863 to the extent of $298,500 over preceding years of Republican rule. Our taxpayers will probably invite them to remain in power another year. We are fast getting up to New-York fashions in the matter of city corruption, wastefulness and extravagant expenditure. Two more years of Democratic rule would bring us up alongside of the great Metropolis in this particular.

The annual report of our Public Schools, just made, shows a gratifying prosperity in this department. We have 17 schools—212 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 10,122 scholars. The total expenses were $137,153; per scholar, $13 55. The school fund of the city amounts to $1,028,440, which yields, however, at present, an income of only $41,503; the balance is made from the State and local taxes. Our High School, which is, in fact, a college, has 326 students. Evening schools are opened in the Fall and continued through the Winter, for the benefit of those whose employments will not admit of their attendance upon the day schools. Large numbers avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. The estimated value of school property is $555,883.

There is to be an election in June for a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State for the Northern Grand Division—the State is divided into three divisions. The Republicans, although having an overwhelming majority, ran no opposition to Judge Caton. But he resigned a few months since, and as a condition insisted that the Governor should appoint a Democrat in his place. C. Beckwith, Esq., of this city, was accordingly appointed. Now I notice that a large number of prominent Republicans have publicly called upon Mr. Beckwith to be a candidate for the election. If there is no Republican—no Unionists in the district, whose antecedents are not connected with the Democracy—capable of creditably filling the office, this call is well enough, as Mr. Beckwith is a War Democrat, and personally unobjectionable. But in the other districts we do not find the Democrats adopting any such policy. They insist upon electing their own partisans, and in the Second Division placed an inferior man upon the bench—in a district, too, which has as many capable lawyers as any in the State.

Our United States District Attorney has at length made a movement for the confiscation of rebel property in this city, of which there is a large amount, owned by the late John A. Washington, Gen. Buckner and others. The process issued is directed against the estate of Jilson P. Harrington, who is known to be in the rebel service.

The Democrats are already making preparations for their National Convention here on the 4th of July. Rooms are being engaged at the hotels thus far in advance. The *Richmond* House appears to be a favorite with them—not that it is not kept by a good Union man, but its name strikes them pleasantly.

There is being made a general movement among our business men—the Board of Trade officially taking the lead—to drive out of circulation all the bills of State banks, and to use in business greenbacks and the bills of National Banks exclusively. The measure meets with universal favor with all except those interested in what is already called "wild-cat currency." It is estimated that there is $100,000,000 in State bank bills now in circulation in the West.

Business, during the past week, has been excited, and a heavy amount has been done. The tendency of everything is upward—but all else will follow the fluctuations of gold.

THE PORK TRADE OF THE WEST.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes its annual statement of the number of hogs slaughtered in the Western States for the present and last season. This table, although given with considerable detail, does not include all the towns where hogs were packed—nor probably over two-thirds. But those omitted, however, are such that their aggregates would not foot up probably 100,000, yet this would add something to the grand total. As these omissions occur in both seasons, it does not affect the comparative statement. The fact is established that there is a large deficit in the hog crop, and consequently of pork, the present season, a state of things which I predicted at the opening of the season last fall. The deficiency is greatest in Ohio, being equal to 33 per cent. In Illinois it is less. The falling off in Chicago is about accounted for by the increased number of live hogs shipped East, while it is much larger proportionably than last year.

But a falling off of nearly 20 per cent. in number, and at least 10 per cent. in weight of the hog crop of the hog-growing States, cannot but largely affect the prices of provisions during the year. The army demand is heavy, so that with all these influences combined, the market must rule high, opening a wide field for the operations of speculators. The August frosts are responsible for the quality of the hogs marketed this year, as well as for the lack of lard. After this occurrence, corn took such a start upward, that farmers found it more profitable to sell than to feed, and consequently thousands of hogs were rushed to market half fattened, and in many cases almost entirely destitute of leaf lard. Those who hold any of the products of the hog for six months will realize a large advance.

The Freedmen in South Carolina.

RED HOUSE, NEAR BEAUFORT,
Friday, March 25, 1864.

Let me begin by taking a retrospective glance over fields of labor, where verdure and growing harvests are rapidly taking the place of barrenness and desolation. What were these freed people two and a half years ago, and what are they now, so far as these islands are concerned? In October, 1861, they realized the fond longings of years. Faith became sight, and prayers were answered. God, in the thunder-tones of war, demanded their release, and their masters fled from the presence of the Avenger, and their slaves were practically free. Now, amid jeers of derision, the venom of wickedest malice, and manifold discouragements, the great work of elevation was commenced. The people worked as best they could, and were fed and partially clothed through the year 1862. At the commencement of 1863, matters were more fully systematized, and the close of that year found the people with abundant subsistence crops, considerable money from wages and produce sold, rations reduced to the aged, disabled and infirm, and cotton enough to pay all Government expenses on their account, and corn for the subsistence of Government animals for another year, should the system remain unchanged, and the people mainly industrious and law-abiding, and at the same time all the able-bodied in the army, four-fifths of whom are volunteers.

The beginning of an important change commenced in the Spring of 1863, at the sale of the lands in April, for non-payment of taxes. A few plantations of people more bold than the rest, and commanding more funds, notwithstanding many words of discouragement from their friends, and the disastrous influences of uncertain dealing, which, to some extent, they had already experienced, determined to purchase their old homes, that they might have homes of their own. This step proved to be of first-rate policy, and those people went to work industriously and successfully, and with peace among themselves, and realized—all, something beyond mere subsistence-crops, and some, handsomely. This determined the rest, mainly, to move in the same direction at the next opportunity, and money was carefully laid aside to that end.

Here comes a singular history, in which I wish to express my opinions frankly, but with perfect kindness and confidence in the integrity and purity of motives of the actors, so far as I know them. In the Fall of 1863 there emanated from the Government an order to the Tax Commissioners, substantially as follows, viz.: That all the Government lands—*i. e.*, the lands bid in by Government at the sale in April—be sold in 320-acre lots to the highest bidders, excepting certain reserve plantations, amounting in all to about 20,000 acres, I have understood, which reserve plantations were partly to be divided among the people, at the discretion of the Commissioners, providing they went to deserving heads of families, in lots not exceeding 20 acres; and partly to be reserved for school farms, said farms not to exceed 160 acres, and to be so located as to include the houses, and the rent of them to be for the maintenance of schools, said schools to be under the entire control of the Commissioners; and the residue of the plantations, on which said farms are located, to be divided among deserving heads of families, as above—all these smaller lots to go at private sale at $1 25 per acre. It was felt by some outside parties, friends of the freedmen, and of purity of motive, so far as I know, that this arrangement was too favorable to speculators; and, although giving the freedmen some land, not enough to make them independent—it being the intention, as I have been informed by the best authority, to give the freedmen lots of such size, as that it would be necessary for them to labor somewhat for adjoining white owners; there being two opinions as to what is best for the people, some thinking that they are scarcely yet to be trusted with such freedom of action as becoming independent land owners would give them, others again thinking that this very freedom is needed to most favorably develop them.

So earnestly were these outside parties, that is, persons not connected with the Tax Commission, convinced of the importance of their opinions, that a movement was set on foot to initiate, under the order, and, in consistence with it, the system of preëmption by creating a public opinion against purchasing land from under persons who had squatted and built upon them. But to make the matter sure, influence was brought to bear at Washington, and with honorable and upright motives I have no doubt, which resulted in a new order from Secretary Chase, and approved by the President, ordering the Government lands to be sold on the preëmption basis, limiting the size of the lots to be purchased by any one individual to twenty and forty acres, with few exceptions. This order had no regard to color, and gave a preference to all soldiers in the service, and was general in its character, and under it the people preëmpted nearly every foot of Government land not reserved for military and naval purposes on these islands, and offered their money—two-fifths being required to be paid down, the rest to be paid when the survey was made and the deeds were ready. They now began to make their preparations in high hopes for the coming crops. But the gentlemen of the Tax Commission felt the order to be in contravention of the law of Congress, under which they were appointed and empowered to act, and felt it to be their duty to decline all action upon it, excepting the mere filing of claims, until they had reported their objections to Washington and obtained new instructions. Hence, although claims were received and filed, no money was received, in order that no rights under the order might be initiated until fresh instructions had been received. Still there are those who think rights *were* initiated which cannot be encroached upon by persons performing, so far as *they* were concerned, all that the order required, even to the tendering the money to the commissions; and the question is asked, can executive officers, by their construction of law, throw themselves across the path of persons on the way to the acquisition of rights under an order issuing from Government and issued under law? If honest-hearted men may do it with upright motive, why may not corrupt men do it with villainous motive, taking upon themselves judicial powers? But, however that may be, the preëmption order *was* "*suspended*," and the sale ordered under the old order for the present.

Meanwhile, time had been passing on, and the time for putting in the crop of the season had arrived and was rapidly passing by. A few plantations were sold, when the commissioners concluded to lease the rest for the year; and thus matters stand at present, so that the reserved lands and remaining parts of school farm plantations go to the people still, besides plantations *which the people themselves have leased, paying the money in advance*. And the people who have thus leased are *determined, if God shall bless their labors, to raise this season such a cotton crop as shall enable them to purchase the plantations at the sale*. In the meantime all the superintendents have been discharged, and many of the plantations are industriously putting in their Spring crops, without the assistance or presence of white persons, with no more friction than one would naturally expect. Some are so disappointed from the suspension of the preëmption order that they vow they will not work for any white man who buys their place, but kindness and wisdom will measurably overcome this repugnance. But the people are busily at work either for themselves or for wages, like men who are determined to obtain their own subsistence and a competence as well.

On some occasions they show remarkable instances of self-control. Just after dark one day last Winter, one of the women under my charge caught a soldier robbing her hen-roost. She opened her door and leaped after him like a cat. He at once took to his heels, hen in hand, for the woods. She flew after him like a spirit, crying "Catch thief! catch thief!" and keeping him well in sight. Into the woods they went like hound after fox. The soldier thought to accomplish a dodge in the gloom of the woods, so he dropped instantly behind a log, throwing the hen into the brush. But she was too close, and came upon him at once, and cried to those behind that she had him, and shortly three or four women and one old crippled man "were in at the death." The huge outcry of the quickly gathering exasperated women frightened the "brave fellow" so that he arose and begged for quarters, promising to produce and deliver up the fowl. She said that was all she wanted, and he might deliver it and clear, but she was suspicious of his delaying movements, so she with one other woman clinched him and shoved him up to the house, followed by the remaining two women and the old man. There he drew his knife on them, upon which they instantly raised their canes over his head, threatening to "mash out yer brains if yer don't put that knife up." It was put up, and he was marched to the piazza of the large house, where he was put under guard with the freedom of the piazza while I was sent for a mile away. I went up, and sure enough, there was that chicken-thief walking the piazza, not daring to run! After questioning both sides, I dismissed him to his camp and reported the facts to headquarters, which resulted in an order for his arrest, but as a false name was given she must *identify him*; so over she went—the companies of the picket were drawn up in line, and she walked carefully along the lines. He was not in the first company, and they shouted and clapped their hands that no chicken-thief was among them. But in the second company there was a fellow with a downcast, hang-dog expression, and cap drawn closely over his eyes. His suspicious appearance caught her eye at once, and she instantly moved toward him and cried out, "You hold up yer head there! you hold up yer head there! you are de berry man!" So off to jail he went. The next morning after the stealing the hen was found alive where he dodged behind the log. That the women should have had boldness and self-control enough to arrest without personal harm a soldier, face him down when he drew his knife, hold him quietly under arrest until I could be appealed to, and then fearlessly identify him before assembled officers and soldiery, was to me matter of very great surprise. How he will fare among his comrades on account of his bravery it is not difficult to determine.

This is the condition of affairs in regard to the freedmen of these islands, and this is the evidence we have of their growing manhood and capacity for self-government. These facts, it will be well for the people to ponder most earnestly, for they are significant of immense changes in the political affairs of the entire nation, and of the regeneration of this entire Southern land, to say nothing of the sublime thoughts connected with the sudden upgrowth of an enslaved race toward manhood and enlightened culture.

A. S. H.

FROM CANADA.

The Difference Between the Two Sections of Country—Sympathy with the Rebellion in Canada—Canadian Trials and Troubles.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

The moment one crosses the Suspension Bridge, a foreign country is apparent—a country at least fifty years behind "The States." The land, the culture, the fences, the schools, the people, all show the difference between the two sections. The people of Canada hate us with a pure hatred that they do not care to conceal—simply because we are successful, and they are not. With them the Government is everything; the people nothing. The public buildings, emblazoned all over with the Royal Arms, are costly and elegant. They are placed without regard to the fitness of things by the side of the hovels and low houses of the populace. The Government officials look sleek and hearty; the people unrefined, and look like men and women in frontier life, dressed up in holiday trim; they appear uncomfortable and unnatural. The English Cathedral, where the Lord Bishop sits on his throne a spectator of worship, conducted by others, is, probably, the most fashionable place of worship in this the leading city of Canada West. I could not but notice that there was in the congregation hardly one lady genteelly dressed, as we count gentility. The term "countryfied" expresses the appearance of the audience. Many ladies, evidently among the upper circle, wore on a pleasant Sunday morning what we would call skating or jocky hats.

Toronto is the home of rebel men and women who cannot, or do not, live in the South. They find here a genial home. They plot treason and speak their mind without reserve. The Canadians sympathise openly with rebellion, and wish the loyal cause every possible disaster. They crowd the hotels and join with the Southerners in execrations of the North. When the history of the Illinois troubles is written, it will be found that the traitors in Canada have had much to do with them. They openly boast that both Illinois and Indiana are going to secede—that their emissaries have been at work in the States, and that all is ripe for a rupture. Mrs. Stanton, the noted Virginia rebel, has taken an elegant mansion in this city, and keeps open house to all her friends. Mrs. J. B. Clay does the same. Our currency is taken in Canada at 47 cents discount. You are obliged to buy silver at 40 per cent. premium, and then submit to 7 per cent. additional before it will be taken.

The Canadians think our days are numbered. They are tired of our example; tired of the contrast the States present. They resist every improvement and every new thing that they can. "That is just like the States," is a sufficient reason for rejecting a thing. Yet nearly everything they have that is worth having, came from the States. At Portland the locomotives and cars are built for the Grand Trunk, and in New-York and the West for the Great Western. They keep their hotels on the American plan, and so run their trains. We furnish them with stoves and the coal they burn in them. The very stone of which their buildings are made is imported from the United States.

While the Canadians are chuckling over our troubles, it is easy to see that mischief is hatching for themselves. Their horizon is skirted with angry clouds that will spread over its whole expanse. East Canada and West are mortal foes. No editorials penned in Richmond, and no angry or threatening words spoken about the tyranny of the North and its determination to rule over and crush the South, equal the hot, spiteful, bad-tempered and furious utterances that one reads in the papers of Canada West, or hears in the social circle, in hotels, in the workshop. The leading men of this section declare that there is no common tie of language, government or religion between these two parts of Canada, but that the growing tyranny of the East will be resisted unto blood if it need be. We saved Canada from ruin in her great commercial trial, and when her political troubles come, as come they will, instead of jeering at her sorrows, we shall give her sympathy and aid.

Prison Life at Richmond—Its Cruelties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was taken prisoner by the enemy on the 7th of November last, at Morrisville, near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and was confined for four months on Belle Isle. On entering Libby Prison, we were closely searched by the rebel authorities, and most of the prisoners robbed of whatever money they had, not one cent of which they ever saw again. On the 14th of November, about one hundred of us were taken from the Libby and marched to Bell Isle, reaching there about 9 A. M. The prisoners collected on the bank, on all sides of the inclosure, to meet us, and such a collection of woe-begone, miserable, starving men I never beheld. We were marched inside of the gate, and turned loose, like so many cattle, to find a resting place where we could; shelter there was none.

The whole inclosure does not comprise more than four acres, and within it more than 8,000 prisoners were at one time confined. The only shelter was tents, generally worn-out and leaky; and during the whole Winter hundreds, and sometimes more than a thousand men were obliged to sleep in the open air, on the ground and in ditches. The coldest Winter days, the thermometer down to 5 or 8, from 200 to 500 men were invariably sent over from Libby Prison, where they had been all Winter under shelter, and had sold their clothing to procure food. Some walked the weary night, some laid down and died, some went raving mad. Forty men were brought out one morning to the surgeon, frozen in different ways, two of them dead.

The medical attendance was a farce, and when all chance of living was past, the patients were carried over to Richmond to die. Those who died on the island, were buried without attendance of friends or ceremony of any kind. Their bodies sometimes lay for a week exposed to the weather, trampled on by dogs and hogs. Each prisoner was allowed one-quarter of a loaf of corn bread in the morning, and one-third of a loaf at night, with half a pint of black beans, the latter wormy and unfit to eat; the bread half baked, and calculated to produce irritation and sickness instead of sustaining life.

Not one-fourth of the rations sent by the United States in November ever reached the prisoners, and no sanitary stores were ever delivered on Belle Isle: only two hundred out of four thousand express boxes were delivered there, and the night before we were sent away, the guards of the Libby were selling us crackers from our own express boxes at $5 per pound. Men would eagerly gather up bones, crumbs, potato parings, and any article of food however loathsome, killing and eating dogs to satisfy their hunger. The Western army stripped our men of almost every article of clothing, and sent them nearly naked to Richmond; but I have never heard any outrages of this kind attributed to the soldiers of Gen. Lee's army, and after three years' intercourse on the bloody soil of Virginia. I give them credit for being honorable foes, who would scorn to injure defenceless prisoners.

The clothing sent by the United States was fairly delivered, but the hungry prisoners sold most of it to the guards, who are now enjoying the benefit of it. The guards were not generally cruel to the prisoners but were under no restraint whatever, and would sometimes shoot them down without provocation. The Lieutenant in charge of Belle Isle was a humane man, but allowed a cruel and brutal subordinate to tyrannize over and persecute the unfortunate prisoners.

I have carefully avoided exaggeration in making this statement, which can be corroborated by the affidavits of two thousand prisoners at Camp Parole. I make it unwillingly and only from a sacred sense of duty to my miserable comrades yet in captivity, and to the memory of hundreds of brave men who had escaped unharmed from many a battle-field, and have been brought into the hideous inclosure of Belle Isle in the prime of life and health, to die by slow torture and a dog's death.

W. B. TOLLAND,
Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

PERSONAL.

—In the United States Court at Wheeling, on Thursday last, judgments were rendered against Albert G. Jenkins, the celebrated guerrilla General—one for $5,525, and the other for $100,000. Capt. W. C. Thorpe testified that he was robbed by Jenkins in Jackson County, on the 3d of September last, of $5,525. The Captain exhibited the following receipt for the money which he received at the time:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, RIPLEY,
Jackson County, Va., Sept. 3, 1863.

At the request of Capt. W. C. Thorpe, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, I certify that I have taken from him the sum of $5,525 in United States Treasury notes, the property of the United States Government.

A. G. JENKINS, Brig.-Gen. commanding.

The other claim was for the destruction of Government property in Buckhannon, Upshur County, in September, 1862, during the Jenkins' raid of that Fall. Several witnesses testified that Jenkins' men destroyed at least 250,000 dollars' worth of property, consisting of arms and Quartermaster and Commissary stores, and that the rebels left the streets of the town strewed with hundreds of bags of coffee and beans. As above stated, judgments were rendered for the Government in both cases.

—The Washington *Star* of April 9 says: "Yesterday, Capt. E. T. Sullivan, of the Second Texas Cavalry, presented himself at the Provost-Marshal's office in this city, and asked permission to take the oath prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation, which request was granted, and he was furnished with transportation to Philadelphia. Sullivan has a wife and one child residing in Texas, where he owns forty-six slaves and a plantation of six hundred acres. From his statement it appears in March, 1861, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second Texas Cavalry, and that in May, 1862, he was promoted to a Captaincy. He was in nine battles, and at Murfreesboro was wounded and taken prisoner. On the 7th of July, 1863, he was exchanged, went home, and joined his regiment; but hearing that three of his brothers were in the Union army, determined to fight no more against the United States Government. After repeated efforts, he succeeded in making his way into the Union lines at Frederick, Md., on Friday last, and from there proceeded to this city."

—Lieut. James Hutchinson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, tells a good story of Gen. Grant. Lieut. Hutchinson is stationed in Washington, and a few days since was on duty as Officer of the Day at the War Department. An order was in force which forbade smoking in the building, and the sentries were instructed to enforce it. It so happened that among those who called to see Gen. Halleck, was Lieut.-Gen. Grant, who approached the door confidently, cigar in mouth, expecting, doubtless, to pass without question; but the veteran soldier on guard knew his duty better. Bringing his piece down to a charge, he barred the General out, and informed him, respectfully, that he couldn't go in and keep his cigar! The Lieutenant-General is too good a disciplinarian to dispute such a point; so he yielded, threw the obnoxious weed away and went in. After his departure an order came down from Gen. Halleck rescinding the order about smoking, so far as it affected army officers!

—A Northern man, who has just escaped from Wilmington, gives to the editor of the *New Regime*, at Norfolk, Va., the following statement respecting Mr. and Mrs. Mallory:

"I lived within a few doors of Mr. Mallory, the Confederate States Secretary of the Navy. His wife, a Spanish lady, is most anxious to reach the State of Massachusetts, where her sister now is living. The Secretary and his lady are actually very poor, so poor that when guests were at their house they usually had to borrow from us table equipage, and that of the simplest. During a temporary absence I made the Secretary welcome to the milk of my solitary cow, and he esteemed it for his wife's sake an exceedingly great kindness."

—The Cincinnati papers report great excitement there in consequence of the disappearance, between two days, of Messrs. Bodwell & Co., commission merchants, who seem to have acquired unlimited credit in some mysterious way, and to have improved their opportunities by forgetting to pay their bills. They are supposed to have gone to Canada.

—A communication from Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff to Gov. Brough, of Ohio, states that Lieut. Elihu H. Mason, private John Wallan, and all of the Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, engaged in secret service by the late Gen. O. M. Mitchel, are now held as any other prisoners of war, and are not in irons.

—On the occasion of his recent benefit in Boston Count Joannes was, unexpectedly to himself, held responsible to the amount of $75 for the services of policemen whose presence had been requested to preserve order in the immense assemblage which it was expected would be present.

—Rev. J. L. Jonson, a colored clergyman, who was arrested at Clifton, Canada, last January, upon a charge of trying to induce negroes to enlist, has just been released for the very simple reason that no one appeared to prefer charges against him.

—Hon. E. C. Larned, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois has taken steps toward securing the confiscation of certain real estate owned in Chicago, by one Jilson P. Harrison, who is in the rebel service.

—The President has commuted to imprisonment in Fort Delaware during the war, the punishment of John W. Scott and Simon J. Kemp, Baltimoreans, and Pierre C. Dugan, condemned to be hung as rebel spies.

—Hon. A. T. Galt, of Canada, was recently done out of $2,000 by H. T. Machin, an agent of his, to whom he gave a blank check to be filled out to meet a draft for a small amount about due.

—J. Lothrop Motley, United States Minister to Vienna, has presented $300 to the Boston branch of the United States Sanitary Commission.

—Henry Ward Beecher has purchased of Mr. J. S. Abbott, of South Royalston, Vt., a fine pair of bay Morgan horses for $600.

Gen. Rosecrans on Raffles at Fairs.—At the opening of the Sanitary Fair in St. Louis, a few days since, Gen. Rosecrans made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Now there is one little matter that I wish to call your attention to. I understand, in a discussion some time ago, the question of having raffles was up, and I understand the decision was against raffles. I want to say that I think that is a great mistake, and I will give you my reasons. In the first place, I understand the main objection to the raffling business was that it was gambling. Well, in that sense, I would not advocate it; but this is not in the nature of gambling at all. Here, for instance, are many articles contributed to the fair, such as furniture, guns, robes, furs and articles of high prices which probably may have been donated, but you cannot get purchasers for them. No one man wants to buy them. A man comes to the fair not to make money. He comes with twenty-five or thirty dollars, intending to spend it. He comes along, and probably a nice little girl asks him to take a share in a lot of furniture or something of that sort—five dollars or so, and he is ready to give it, as all of us would be to oblige our little friends; but he would not care to pay for the full value of the article. I think it is a grand mistake not to allow articles to be disposed of by shares, or you may call it what you please. I am certain that people do not attend these fairs with the view of buying articles for speculation, and when they give two or five dollars for a share in some article, it is just as much a charity as if they gave it out and out. So I am certain the arrangement has no immorality in it, but it merely facilitates the disposal of these articles. I think it will be a great loss to us if we do not adopt that plan, and I take occasion to say it because of my experience. As has been said, I think the honor and credit of your City and business, warrants you in expecting a handsome result from your fair. I think the result will be taken as an evidence of your public spirit, and your business capacity. As has been remarked, I think that if St. Louis does not make a good showing in regard to this fair, the people abroad will think the business men here a poor set of fellows, and will not care to continue trade with them; but if you show a liberal spirit they will say you are an enterprising people, and they will trade with you. You have a large city, destined to be one of the very largest. Your roads are being opened to the West, and you ought to expand your trade, and you ought to show the country that you are public spirited and that when you undertake to do a thing, you don't do it by halves; and from what I have seen this evening I don't think your prospects are bad at all, and I have no doubt you will succeed as amply as you have any right to expect." [Applause.]

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Mobile papers of March 23 have come to hand via New-Orleans. They publish the following important telegram from Georgia:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, March 19.

Both Houses to-day adopted Hon. Linton Stephens' peace resolutions, earnestly "recommending that our Government, immediately after every signal success of our arms, when none can impute its action to alarms, instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the Government of our enemy an official offer of peace, on the basis of the great principles declared by our common fathers in 1776, accompanied by the distinct expression of a willingness, on our part, to follow that principle to its true logical consequences, by agreeing that any border State whose preference for our association may be doubted, (doubts having been expressed as to the wishes of the border States,) shall settle the question for herself, by a convention to be elected for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces on both sides from her limits."

They also adopted his resolution declaring that "the recent act of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in cases of arrests, ordered by the President, Secretary of War, or general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, is an attempt to maintain the military in the usurpation of the constitutional judicial functions of issuing warrants, and to give validity to unconstitutional seizures of the persons of the people; and the said act, by its express terms, confines its operation to the upholding of the class of unconstitutional seizures, the whole suspension attempted to be authorized by it, and the whole act itself, are utterly void.

That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, the said act is an alarming assault upon the constitutional power of the courts, and upon the liberty of the people, without any existing necessity to excuse it, and beyond the power of any possible necessity to justify it; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly urged to take the first possible opportunity to have it blotted from the record of our laws."

Both Houses also adopted a resolution turning over to the Confederate Government all persons between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 years.

They also unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of confidence in the President, and thanks to the troops of the Confederate armies for reënlisting for the war.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die.*

THE WIDOW OF MUMFORD.

In two days the people of Columbia, S. C., made a purse of $5,000 for Mrs. Mumford, widow of the late J. C. Mumford, hung by order of Butler.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from Capt. Brown, of the Pioneer Express Company, who arrived last night from Columbus, that through the energy of Maj. Fleming and Mr. Pynzemus, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the two ends were completed to Tibbee Station to-day, and a train will go up as far as Columbus this evening.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The enemy's batteries were damaged by the late storm. The palisadoes in front of the water salient of Gregg were broken down for three hundred yards by the surf Tuesday night. The enemy were engaged in repairing Wednesday, and building palisadoes in front of the middle battery. A large increase of tents on Black Island is reported.

HUNTSVILLE ITEMS.

From the Columbus (Ala.) Sun.

Capt. D. B. Turner had a shot-bag of gold and silver coin stolen from him. His confidential slave, a preacher, also robbed him of $780 in gold. The Captain had buried a gold watch and $150,000 in 8 per cent. Confederate bonds. Five or six men, disguised as negroes, made him, on pain of death, reveal the place of concealment. The affair is undergoing an investigation.

A regiment of Federals had advanced to Guntersville, but were driven back by Col. H. F. Smith. They are believed to be parts of large bodies moving from Mississippi to Chattanooga.

D. C. Humphrey has issued a peace proclamation to the people of Alabama, which is not read, much less observed. A man named Greers gave Miss Juliette Chapman a bundle of them to hand to her friends. Upon being told what they were, she, tossing them into the river which she was crossing, replied: "Do you think, sir, that I would bear such papers to my countrymen?" and turned in contempt from the wretch. "There now," said Greers, "look at that, how can we have peace when the women carry on so?" A few Federal officers were looking on.

The Federal officers endeavor to ingratiate themselves into good society, but the ladies will not notice them. They gave a concert, promenade and supper, issued the gold-edged tickets right and left, but not a single Huntsville lady would attend.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

The Mobile *Register* has the following remarks upon the coming campaign:

"The Northern accounts represent Gen. Grant as flying from the West to Washington, and back again, and his movements are chronicled in the Lincoln court journals in such style as to show that the rebellion crushers have built all their hopes on his luck or his genius. Meantime Grant does not seem to be in haste to begin, nor have the Yankee newspapers, which are sure to blab, definitely fixed upon his plan of campaign. Furloughed men are going home from the Chattanooga army in numbers, and there are no signs of very great activity in Meade's late command. Fremont is to go to the Southern Atlantic Department, (which is to be stripped of troops, except African,) and to die, out of the way, as opposing candidates, with yellow fever, as Lincoln hopes. Lee or Johnston are expected to dispose of Grant's pretentions as a rival in another way. Grant is true to his policy of only fighting the "rebels" with overwhelming force, and we suppose Lincoln's inability to fill the bill is the cause of his delay. *We should not be surprised if the Confederates were yet to map out Grant's plan of campaign for him and save him that trouble.* There are unmistakable signs of vigor and strength in all the Confederate armies, naturally suggesting activity to enterprising commanders.

While we question the policy of invasion of the North in the present aspect of the war, because time and Fabian strategy would be sure to win, we are not unmindful of the moral power of aggressiveness in an army. The best troops become disheartened by always fending off attack and fighting on the defensive. Boys at school understand the worth of the first blow in a fist cuff, and military experience recognizes the spirit and *elan* with which attacking troops fight. We should be glad to see our Generals taking the initiative in the next campaign, for it would prove their confidence in the effectiveness of their own armies and the unpreparedness of the enemy. What is certain is that on the Confederate side, activity is to mark the campaign, and if Grant dallies too long, the campaign will be opened for him. We doubt if two better armies than those which march under the banners of Lee and Johnston were ever marshaled. The original raw material was unequaled, and it has become veteran in the crucible of hard service, and exalted in the purest spirit of patriotism. To beat such troops as these devolves upon Gen. Grant. We predict that he will find that he is about to undertake the very biggest part of Abe Lincoln's "big job."

What the Confederate plans of the Spring campaign are, we confess that we are profoundly ignorant, and our brethren of the press seem to be as much in the dark as we are. Of course, therefore, we are in no danger of conveying contraband intelligence to the enemy. We only surmise the strength we possess in the field will not be allowed to grow rusty from inaction.

THE TAX BILL.

Additional Sketch of its Provisions.

The following is the concluding portion of the Washington dispatch relative to the Tax Bill, which appeared in our Saturday morning's edition:

All diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other family jewelry, five per cent. ad valorem.

Tobacco, cavendish, plug, twisted and manufactured tobacco not otherwise provided for, of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars, fine-cut, smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems and not sweetened or otherwise prepared, nor shorts or other refuse separated from fine-cut tobacco in the process of manufacturing, and stemmed tobacco, 25 cents per pound; cut smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems and not sweetened or otherwise prepared, and shorts or other refuse separated from fine-cut tobacco in the process of manufacture, 10 cents per pound; snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco ground dry or damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 35 cents per pound.

Tobacco, fine cut, manufactured, to be sold or delivered loose, in bulk or in packages, papers, wrappers or boxes, 35 cents per pound.

Cigars valued at not over $10 per thousand, a duty of $5 per thousand; valued at over $10 and not over $20 per thousand, $7 per thousand. Cigars valued at over $20 per thousand and not over $40 per thousand, $12 per thousand. Cigars valued at over $40 per thousand and not over $75 per thousand, $25 per thousand; valued at over $75 per thousand, a duty of $40 per thousand.

Many other articles are contained in the bill.

Auction sales pay a duty of one per cent. on the gross amount of sales. Brokers pay for each sale of not exceeding 100 shares of stock, or less, when the par value is $100, 50 cents; exceeding 100 shares, for every additional 100 shares or fractional part, at the rate of 50 cents on each 100 shares; when the par value exceeds $100 per share, so much thereof as at the par value shall amount to a sum not exceeding $10,000, 50 cents; exceeding $10,000, for every additional $10,000 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents; for each 100 shares of stock or less, when the par value is $50, 25 cents; exceeding 100 shares, for every additional 100 shares or fractional part thereof, at the rate of 25 cents per 100 shares.

For each sale of gold and silver bullion, sterling exchange, non-current money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds and other securities, not exceeding the sum of $10,000, 50 cents; exceeding $10,000, for every additional $10,000 or fractional part thereof, 25 cents; provided that any person, firm or company, not being licensed as a broker, who shall sell or offer to sell any gold and silver bullion, sterling exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, shall be liable, in addition to all other penalties provided in such cases, to pay 50 per cent. in addition to the foregoing duties and rates of duty.

Carriages are taxed from $1 to $10; gold watches from $1 to $2; pianofortes from $2 to $6; yachts from $5 to $100; billiard tables, $10; plate of gold for use, troy ounce, 50 cents; plate of silver kept for use, 5 cents, provided that silver spoons or plate of silver used by one family to the amount not exceeding 40 ounces belonging to any one person, plate belonging to religious services, and souvenirs and keepsakes, actually given and received as such and not kept for use, shall be exempt from duty.

On all cattle and calves exceeding three months old, slaughtered for sale, 20 cents per head. All under three months old slaughtered for sale, 5 cents per head.

All swine slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds 20 in any one year, 10 cents per head.

All sheep and lambs slaughtered for sale, 5 cents per head.

There are also taxes with reference to railroads, steamboats, ferryboats and bridges, express companies, telegraph companies, &c.

Lotteries are to pay 2 per cent. on gross receipts.

Advertisements pay three per cent., and theatres, operas, circuses and museums one per cent. on gross receipts.

Under the head of "banks and banking" is provided a duty of one-eighth of one per cent. each half year upon the average amount of the deposits of money, subject to payment by check or draft with any person, bank association or corporation engaged in the business of banking; also, a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half year as aforesaid, upon the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

Incomes are taxed 5 per cent. upon the amount of their excess above 600 dollars, and members of Congress and persons in the civil, military and naval service are liable.

Legacies and distributions of shares of personal property, &c., are taxed.

The stamp duties vary from fifty cents to twenty dollars.

The day for the assessment and collection of the direct tax is to be for this year, June 1, instead of April.

Gen. Meade on the Sanitary Commission.

THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, April 8, 1864.

L. Montgomery Bond, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, enclosing circulars of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues" of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission. I feel very much flattered and complimented at the honor conferred on me, by placing my name as one of the honorary members of this important committee.

It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that I am with you heart and soul in the great work of benevolence and charity which you have entered on.

It has been my duty to make inquiry as to the practical working and benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, and it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony, so far as this army is concerned, to the inestimable benefits and blessings conferred by this noble association on the suffering sick, and wounded soldiers.

A few facts in connection with this point may be of use to you.

At the battle of Gettysburgh the number of wounded of our own army alone amounted, by official reports, to thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirteen (13,713); those of the enemy left on the field were estimated by our medical officers as amounting to eight thousand. This would make in all nearly twenty-two thousand suffering beings requiring immediate care and attention to save life.

Few people can realize such large numbers, but if you tell them that should they fill and pack your Academy of Music in Philadelphia (which holds, I believe, some thirty-five hundred people,) *six times,* and then imagine every soul in this immense crowd wounded, they will have a chance idea of the great work for humanity on the field of Gettysburgh.

Now, although the Government is most liberal and generous in all its provisions for the sick and wounded, yet it is impossible to keep *constantly on hand* either the *personnel* or supplies required in an emergency of this kind.

In addition to this difficulty at Gettysburgh, I was compelled to pursue the retreating foe, and, as I expected in a few days to have another battle at some distant point, it was absolutely necessary I should carry away the greater portion of my surgeons and medical supplies, so that the wounded at Gettysburgh were, in a measure, dependent upon such extra assistance as the Government could hastily collect, and upon the generous aid so cheerfully and promptly afforded by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and the various State and Soldiers' Aid Societies. All the additional aid from every source was here most urgently needed, and it gives me great pleasure to say that, from the reports of my medical officers, I am satisfied the United States Sanitary Commission, as well as the others above-named, were fully up to the work before them.

What has occurred in the past may occur in the future. There is no nobler or holier work of Christian love or charity, and if the voices of the brave soldiers are of any influence, you may rest assured you have their hearty wishes and earnest prayers.

Most respectfully and truly yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE.
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Movements of Vidaurri—The Cotton Trade.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 4.

The *Morning Star,* of Monterey, of March 11, says that it is rumored that Mejia is surely marching on Saltillo; that the President (Juarez) contemplates leaving for Durango, as to which the *Star* ejaculates *quien sabe?*

It, however, states with positiveness that all communications with Saltillo and Matamoras are closed. It is clear from this and other things which we find in the *Star,* that Vidaurri, if not for the Empire, is against the President.

There is an address of thanks to Gov. Vidaurri in this paper, sent in by a highly respectable citizen, which is not translated by the editor, in which the Governor is praised for having saved the state from an incalculable catastrophe. As the President is spoken of as one not "in communication" with Monterey, it seems evident that Vidaurri had saved the city from his presence and that of Doblado, who is not even mentioned.

The Monterey *Star* says the trade between that State and Texas has resumed its usual course, and cotton is arriving in great quantities. Large sales of merchandise have been made, and remitted thereto. Col. C. C. Thayer, Comptroller of the Trans-Mississippi Department, (Confederate States,) had been in Monterey, and departed; where to is not stated.

The *True Delta,* of April 4, has the following:

"From Mr. Harris, mail carrier of the Thirteenth Army Corps, who arrived here last evening, on the United States transport *St. Mary,* from Brazos Santiago, we have highly important and encouraging news about the advance of our troops in Texas, also concerning the movements of the French in Mexico.

Mr. Harris informs us that the Federal cavalry, 4,000 strong, had occupied Eagle Pass, after a very slight resistance from the rebels. Eagle Pass is about 400 miles above Brownsville, and was the great highway of the Confederates for running their cotton and other articles into Mexico both before and after they were driven out of Brownsville. This will be a severe blow to them, as it is the determination of our troops to make their occupation of the place as a permanent thing.

The French were marching on Matamoras. A fight had taken place at Monterey, in which the French were the victors.

When the *St. Mary* left, three French frigates were off the bar, preparing to cross. Gen. Cortenas had issued a patriotic proclamation, ordering all the troops in his department to concentrate on the Rio Grande below Matamoros, as he was determined to resist the occupation of the place by the French to the death. From Cortena's well-known antecedents it is to be presumed that the men under him will make a gallant resistance against the invaders.

The town of Corpus Christi had been reoccupied by our forces, and 800 prisoners captured. The old residents had pretty much all left the place previous to its preoccupation.

A most important and gratifying feature of our intelligence is the fact that eight hundred California cavalry had arrived and joined the Union forces. They came by the overland route.

Our informant states that refugees from rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily. Also that immense quantities of cotton had been secured by our forces.

The First Texas Cavalry, 1,100 strong, every one of them Texans, were coöperating with our troops. Their watchword is, "never surrender."

An Outrage by Negroes.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 6.

Yesterday, Judge Atocha had seven negroes, named Fowler Willis, Stephen Johnson, Jordan Dorr, George Hayes, Jacob Reid, H. Scott and R. Alfred, brought before him on a charge of having killed Mr. Neff and his son, residing within 1½ miles of the fort at Port Hudson.

Early in the morning of the 27th of January the family of Mr. Neff, consisting of himself, wife, son and daughter, and a stranger residing there temporarily, were awakened by the report of fire-arms, the striking of bullets against the house, and a demand for surrender. While they were endeavoring to make arrangements for their defence, the band, consisting of about ten or twelve negroes, armed with every species of weapon, succeeded in breaking open the front door, where they were met by Mr. Neff, who succeeded in wounding one of them by a shot from his gun. They immediately shot him, as well as his son, wounding both seriously. One of them then attempted to kill Mr. Neff with a pistol, notwithstanding the efforts of the daughter, who tried to shield her father's life, and who, in her efforts, was struck several times. The pistol refusing to go off, one of them beat him to death with a musket, while several of them went off with the body of young Neff. The stranger succeeded in making his escape from the garret, and although a number of shots were fired after him, his speed was such that they did not reach him. In the meantime, some of the negroes were attempting to compel the mother to fire the roof, under which they had so often been sheltered. The mother endeavored to buy them off with money, when at the critical moment a number of neighbors, having heard the firing, came to the house and drove the marauders off.

There was nothing in the evidence to show that they belonged to the army; they appeared to be merely hangers-on of the camp and teamsters. There were only three of them identified with the killing, and the greater part of the evidence was only obtained through the confessions of the others.

The fate of young Neff was not ascertained until about a month after the attack, when his body was found in the woods, partially eaten up by the buzzards, and only recognizable by the shreds of clothing hanging to him.

Judge Atocha sentenced Fowler Willis, Stephen Johnson and Jordan Dorr to be hung, on the approval of their sentence by the Commanding General, and at the time and place to be by him designated, and discharged the others.

The City Post-Office—The Box and Carrier System.

From the United States Mail, for April.

The law providing for the free delivery of letters by carriers at the houses or places of business of the persons addressed, contemplates a curtailment of the deliveries from private boxes. This latter mode is popular, especially with merchants and other business men, and may not be suddenly changed. They regard it as a necessary appendage to every post-office, and in the estimation of many, the withdrawal of boxes would be tantamount to stopping the mails. This feeling has naturally grown out of long habit. Instead of waiting hour after hour for a post-office carrier, and then paying him a certain fee on each letter and paper, as under the old law; or, still worse, instead of mingling with the crowd, and taking turns at the general delivery window, it was convenient and comfortable for a merchant to send a messenger, who could, by tapping at a special window, command the attention of the box-clerk, and immediately obtain his employer's mail. This operation could be repeated on the arrival of every mail, and a man would only have to ask for what he might see in the box.

Such is the main argument in favor of private boxes. The holders can go or send as often as they please, and get whatever may appear in the boxes, without unnecessary delay. Another argument, however, is that the security of letters is thus promoted. A merchant is constantly expecting money letters, and he hesitates to trust them to the care of common carriers. He wants them by the hands of his trusty clerk or errand-boy, or porter—persons known and responsible to him, and in whom he has confidence. Again, the letters and papers being set apart so conveniently and exclusively, the box-holder feels assured that none have been overlooked, but that his full number is there without mistake. Such reasons may have had force in old times when there were but few carriers and few private-box holders, compared with the present number. But let us look at facts as they now exist under the new laws, and the vastly increased number of boxes.

First, the force of carriers is such, that letters are delivered regularly four times each day from the larger offices—in New-York *five* times, and at least three deliveries being within the usual business hours. Thus a person may be sure of receiving letters without the trouble of sending for them.

But it is claimed that there is a lack of security about these common carriers. A merchant has not the same assurance of receiving his valuable letters as if he sends his own messengers for them. This is a favorite idea, but it is utterly fallacious. What are the facts? The records of the Post-office show more robberies by these special messengers than by letter-carriers or clerks. Moreover, it must be remembered that a letter-carrier, being a sworn officer, under the Post-office laws, if he steals, is guilty of felony, and is sent to the Penitentiary. Private messengers have frequently been detected in stealing, and employers in this City can testify to the fact, and to the further fact that they have not been punished.

The other reason in favor of private boxes, that the assortment of letters into them prevents mistakes, is founded on the ignorance of the inside working of a large post-office; a few figures will show how difficult it is (and, indeed, next to an impossibility) to avoid mistakes in boxing letters.

In the New-York office there are in use nearly 6,000 private boxes, and a proportionate number in other large offices. Now, what with the several names making up a firm, the names of employes or even individual members of a man's family, the whole list of names connected with these boxes in the New-York office is swelled nearly 30,000. It is not reasonable to assert that human memory will grasp these 30,000 names so that each particular letter shall certainly find its appropriate place. The assortment is hurried; the mails are often behind time; applicants wait outside, there is no time to examine lists of names. The clerk relies on his memory, and the only wonder is that so few mistakes occur. After a few years of learning a man masters this work in a wonderful degree, and it is done perhaps as perfectly as possible. Sometimes they are discovered when handing out the letters. Letters for A, are found in B's box. The mistakes are then corrected, but if A has happened to call before B, his misplaced letters are delayed, and he is none the wiser on calling the second time. But it may happen that a letter is handed to the wrong party, and then the temptation to the messenger to steal is great. A dishonest person, under such circumstances, will be quick to seize his opportunity, there being hardly a possibility of suspicion, much less of detection in the case.

It thus seems evident that the public can be really better accommodated without these private boxes than with them, and it is the policy of the department by all means to discourage their use.

Letters being directed to a particular street and number, and the City divided as it is into carriers' districts, the work of assorting is simplified, and deliveries will be made with regularity, safety and dispatch, free of charge for carrying, at the houses of the owners.

The United States Ship Mohican.

PARTICULARS OF THE CRUISE.

From the Philadelphia Press, April 15.

The United States ship *Mohican,* commanded by Capt. O. S. Glisson, arrived in our port last evening from the coast of Brazil, via St. Thomas.

The *Mohican* sailed hence on the 23d of October, 1862, on special service, and has been actively employed during the last eight months in protecting the interests of the United States Government in the North and South Atlantic within the tropics. The first seven months of the cruise were passed in the neighborhood of the Cape de Verd Islands, and thence toward the equator, visiting and examining all suspicious vessels, both in port and at sea.

In May, 1863, intelligence reached the *Mohican* of the ravages which piratical cruisers were making among American merchant vessels on and in the neighborhood of the coast of Brazil. Half an hour afterward the *Mohican* was under way for that locality, and, making a rapid passage, arrived off Pernambuco on the 19th of the same month, unhappily to find that the rebel vessel *Florida* had left that port but three days before.

Being out of coal, the *Mohican* was obliged to enter the port to obtain a supply, after which, on the 21st, she sailed for Bahia, arriving there on the 23d, again to be disappointed, the rebel vessels *Alabama* and *Georgia* having escaped forty-eight hours previous, after having taken in supplies of coal, provisions and some arms.

Two ships, however, loaded with coal and other stores, professedly for the Emperor of China, but in reality intended for the rebel squadron, were lying there, intending to meet the steamers at some outpost on the coast; but they were so well blockaded in port that they were finally reduced to sell their cargoes at a sacrifice in "Bahia." The *Mohican* explored all the small ports and harbors along the coast, and created such an impression among the rebel sympathizers, that their friends, the *Alabama, Florida* and *Georgia,* have not since made their appearance in that neighborhood.

In August last an attempt was made to fit out a number of rebel merchant vessels (lying in Rio de Janeiro) under British colors, and one of them went to sea, but, finding the *Mohican* in chase, they prudently retired within the marine league, reëntered the port, and, after waiting several weeks for an opportunity to escape, gave it up, and the whole five have been since dismantled and laid up in ordinary.

The cruise of the *Mohican* was extended as far as the Cape of Good Hope and the cities of the La Plata, visiting all the intermediate islands, but no indications of an enemy were seen. In all this time she has been under way at sea 282 days, and she has made, under steam alone, 13,344 miles; under canvas (or sails) alone 12,005, and under steam and canvas combined 11,032, making a total of 36,381 miles; has touched at over fifty foreign ports, and spoken or boarded over 162 vessels, of all classes and nations, and during this long and active cruise, passed nearly the whole time within the tropics, and under a burning sun. The sanitary condition of both officers and crew has been of the most satisfactory description, very few cases, and not a single death by disease having occurred. Her officers now consist of Capt. A. S. Glisson, Commander; Rufus K. Duer, Lieutenant and Executive Officer; E. F. Corson, Surgeon; James Hoy, Jr., Assistant Paymaster; R. B. Ely, Acting Master; A. D. Campbell, A. F. Holmes, G. T. Ford, Acting Ensigns; E. Snow, W. F. Veitman, Julian Reynolds, Acting Master's Mates; J. Hutchinson, Gunner; Geo. Abbott, Acting Boatswain; O. S. Glisson, Captain's Clerk; W. P. De Behrens, Paymaster's Clerk; Geo. W. Holloway, First Assistant Engineer in charge; D. Lardner and C. Weaver, Second Assistants; S. Buckley, J. Crawford, S. D. Buck, Third Assistant Engineers.

A Devoted Woman.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* tells a curious story of a widow by the name of Mrs. Briggs, who formed an attachment for a guerrilla named George Dusky, now confined in jail at Wheeling. She supplied him with delicacies of all kinds, until the jailor caught her trying to send in contraband articles, when he forbade further communication. The other night, he heard a noise under Dusky's cell, and on going out a package dropped to the ground. As he stooped to pick it up, a woman, Mrs. Briggs herself, suddenly alighted on his back, having jumped from a wall twelve feet high, to the top of which she had climbed in order to pass the package which had been dropped to the prisoner, Dusky. In jumping from the wall, the woman broke her right leg just above the ankle, but she nevertheless struggled violently for the possession of the parcel, and during the struggle a small bottle containing nitric acid was broken, and the contents spilled upon the jailor and Mrs. Briggs, both of whom were stained and burned by the liquid. Mrs. Briggs at last sunk to the ground in an exhausted condition, when she was taken into the jail, where medical attendance was called, and where she still lies in a suffering condition. The jailor, upon examining the parcel, found that it contained a bottle of chloroform, a bottle of nitric acid, a chisel, a box of steel pens, and two love letters from a Mrs. Briggs, a copy of the *Freeman's Journal,* and a copy of the Cincinnati *Enquirer.* Mrs. Briggs had the package attached to the end of a long pole, and was endeavoring to put it in the cell occupied by Dusky, which she would doubtless have succeeded in doing had not the appearance of the jailor startled her and caused her to drop the package. Dusky, the *Intelligencer* says, appears to entertain a sincere attachment for the woman who has risked so much to secure his liberty. He told the jailor that he hoped he alone would be made to suffer for what had occurred, and he offered him a thousand dollars to release Mrs. Briggs, and say nothing about the adventure of Wednesday night, but the jailor scorned the bribe. Dusky is a very powerful built man, and it was doubtless his intention after having everything else prepared, to seize the jailor when he came to the cell, administer the chloroform by force, and make his escape.

Charleston As It Is.

A LETTER FROM A CITIZEN.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following letter from a respectable citizen of Charleston, S. C., a Union man, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, gives a faithful account of the city, as it was Feb. 23, 1864. The statements can be depended upon as accurate and impartial. We publish it literally as written, omitting only names and private matters:

A great change has come over the city since you left. The population is almost entirely above Wentworth-street—hardly a soul below Market-street. The post office is at the corner of King and Ann streets; the banks at the west end of Cannon-street; the military headquarters in John-street and above that point. The lower part of the city is given over to Gillmore's shells. [Below Wentworth-street are 14 parallel streets, including the most valuable of the public buildings, stores and private houses. Cannon-street is almost suburban. The deserted portion of the city, from which the bombardment has driven the few inhabitants who remain, occupies about three square miles.—*Ed. The Press.*] Probably over 500 houses have been struck in that part of the town. Your old room in the upper story had a shell explode in it. The prices of living are, in our currency, enormous. Hotels charge from $12 to $20 a day, and the cheapest boarding-house is $6 a day. At present rates, it costs me about $60 a month. Beef is selling at $3 a pound; sugar (poor brown) at $4 60 a pound; corn whisky $60 to $75 a gallon; oak wood at $56 a cord. You can, therefore, imagine the pleasures of housekeeping at these rates. A barrel of salmon from Wilmington cost me $405, and I bought a box of herring, which used to cost 75c., to-day, for $25. ——— has lain in a hiding place for some months to avoid conscription. He does not dare to go even as the owls—go out of nights. Once he was the victim of misplaced confidence; he went to Wilmington to try and get a chance *out;* he was nabbed, enrolled, and only escaped by jumping from the cars and taking to the woods. Finally, after enduring incredible hardships, and walking seventy-five miles in thirty-three hours, he got back to a place of hiding in Wilmington; thence he returned here, and is now *perdu,* where only intimate friends can find him. Deserters throng the woods and swamps all over the country; the rebels hunt them as they do negroes, with dogs. ——— says he saw twenty-two brought in the other day, tied two and two, who had been caught by hounds. Two others were shot in attempting to escape.

Our condition is as bad as it can be. The despotism is as bad as it can be, though curses loud and deep are uttered against the Government by many men who were Secessionists. There is a very large sprinkling of Union men here. *It is quite doubtful if there is not a majority in Charleston who are for the Union.* The town is very much changed. Scarcely anybody believes that Slavery can live much longer. The thing is about up. *If the Federals make the Spring campaign what it ought to be, the people will cry "enough."*

Congress has just passed a law compelling the funding of Confederate notes in 4 per cent. bonds, before April 1, on penalty of paying a tax of 33⅓ per cent. on the notes after that date, and if they are not funded by Jan. 1, 1865, they are to be taxed 100 per cent. This is repudiation with a vengeance. Then a tax of 5 per cent. on everything adds to the delights of our situation.

Rome, Georgia.

HOW THE REBELS HAVE FORTIFIED THE PLACE.

A "Georgian" writes from Nashville to the Louisville *Journal:*

"As you pass through the country since the recent conscription, you cannot but notice the lack of males at some of the railroad station villages—there is not a vigorous man to be seen. Women, children, a maimed soldier, or a few very old men, constitute the population. Such are the fruits of rebellion or the results of secession. Since Col. Streight's raid, Rome has been strongly fortified from attacks to the west and north, and a flanking army, by the way of the Somerville or Alabama roads, would find it no easy task to take the place, for just across the Oostanaula, at the junction of the Alabama and Somerville roads, to the west of the city, is a very strong earthwork, square in form, mounts four cannon, and is surrounded by a deep ditch. It is so situated as to sweep the roads from the west in the event the attacking force passes the lines on a ridge of hills, about half a mile to the west, which are so strong as to be almost impregnable, and consist of batteries and rifle-pits on the top of a rugged range of hills that border on a small creek. The west side being low, and in many places a little marshy, it is a very strong position, and it is so very steep in many places on the east side of the creek where the works are as to be almost impassible without assistance. Further to the south near. Col. Shorter's, the bank is not so steep, but all the elevations are very strongly fortified. Across the Etowall River and nearly opposite the railroad depot, is Cemetery Hill: it stands on the bank of the river and is about ninety feet high and is strongly crowned with fortifications; it completely commands the town and can sweep its streets of all obstacles. To the northwest on the top of a high hill, about a half mile from town, and near the old academy building, is a very strong fort fitted for six pieces of cannon; its guns sweep the neck and the roads leading to Calhoun and Kingston; its guns frown upon the battery across the Oostanaula River at the junction of the Alabama and Somerville roads. The possession of either this fort or the cemetery fort renders the fortification at the junction of the road useless, they being so elevated and that comparatively low. One of your correspondents in yesterday's paper hints of taking Rome by a flank movement, as I understand, from the west. He would find it a difficult task just now. An army advancing down the Western and Atlantic Railroad completely turns it, and renders all the works for the protection of the town, its cannon foundries and rolling mills, worthless."

GEORGIAN.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 14.

We have conversed with two or three highly intelligent gentlemen just returned from Cairo and Columbus, and are in possession of some facts and surmises that may, as far as they are sustained, throw some light on the situation in that region, now be coming of most exciting interest. It is the opinion of these informants that the rebels are about to make us much trouble in Western Kentucky, as the carrying forward of a deliberate programme for the opening of the Spring campaign. Forrest's force, at the outset, was some 8,000 men, chiefly cavalry. These were thrown into the region very skillfully, and the movement first betrayed itself to the outside world in the assault on Paducah, on the 24th of last month. We must believe that a march was actually stolen on our military commanders, or certainly Col. Hicks would have been strengthened and in readiness, which he was not, and only by splendid management of narrow circumstances saved himself and the cause from a serious disaster. At Forrest's repulse at Paducah there could not be too much satisfaction entertained, unless indeed in such direction as tended to undervalue his original design, and his remaining power for its accomplishment. Forrest was repulsed at Paducah, but not so badly as most of the published accounts made out. He has since then been improving his time, and getting together a large force. He has been scouring the whole region far and wide for recruits, and that part of Kentucky is not overstocked with loyalty; for horses, and it is a most favorite region for such quest; and for supplies, easily to be gathered in a section long unvisited by the war, or since the days of Fort Donelson.

The local press and the best informed Union men of Western Kentucky have been for some time past anxiously watching the rebel movement, and have been convinced, as the most skeptical will soon be, that it is something which if not checked, will be far-reaching in its disastrous results. It may yet appear that everything has been prepared against by our Commanders, in which case their secrecy has been well preserved; but present appearances indicate that there is a serious undertaking to be met by our forces in the very theatre in 1861, of the splendid inaugural campaign of the war southwest from Cairo. It would astonish some of our readers, but we are not prepared to believe it impossible that the rebels now have from 30,000 to 40,000 men in Western Kentucky, or within coöperating distance. Forrest and Faulkner are both there. The intention will be to seize a point on the Ohio River, and Paducah, if gained, is at the mouth of the Tennessee, and a blockade will be attempted to cut off our river route of supply for our army at Chattanooga, thus striking a serious blow at his communications, and leaving only light work in Eastern Kentucky to cut the railroad and make the severance complete.

The effect sought is a diversion in favor of Johnston, now in force before our army below Chattanooga. This would, of course, be valuable in proportion to the success reached in preventing the forwarding of troops, or by making the rebel menace in the rear so formidable against points exposed as to demand that a portion of our army in front be sent back to oppose it.

The dispatches of yesterday announce that there was fighting in progress, not only at Paducah, but at Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo, with a design to seize and blockade the Mississippi River from that point. Memphis has been in a flutter for some time, but the rumors that have been thickening in the region of Columbus were convincing to sundry observers at Cairo, a day or two since, that a rebel movement would soon be developed in that vicinity, either as a feint or in serious earnest. It is impossible that the rebels should hold either Paducah or Columbus long, but they hope to accomplish two things: First, to strip the whole country of the new stocks of goods the merchants have been getting, many of them to a degree in and in kind, so rumor says, to awaken the wonder whether they understood their business. Probably it will be shown that they knew what they were about. This will give the rebels a very large amount of needed supplies. The scattered parties of rebels engaged in making up this booty have doubtless in some instances been reported as a mistaken proof of the rebel demoralization. On the whole there is a very tolerable ground for credence in the dispatch elsewhere given in our dispatches, as to the long string of captured horses, and trains of laden wagons Forrest was sending South.

We shall be the best pleased to find that the dimensions of these rebel movements are not so formidable as we now believe they are. We are aware that the rebels approach the point where they meet us on unequal terms, when they come within reach of our numerous fleet of river gunboats, which in the first assault at Paducah played so important a part in the defense of the post, but from Paducah and Columbus, if temporarily in their possession, they could work us no inconsiderable harm, justly reckoning the moral effect they covet as a prestige of the campaign.

GEN. BUFORD'S ORDER.

The following order was recently issued by the rebel Gen. Buford:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION FORREST'S CAVALRY, MAYFIELD, Ky., March 28.

General Order, No. —.—The General commanding returns to the officers and troops of this division his congratulations upon the success which has thus far attended the campaign into Kentucky. The hardships you bore upon a march, almost unprecedented, from Tibbie Station to Paducah, in a week; the devotion you have ever exhibited in the cause of freedom; and the valor of our skirmishers, displayed in the attack upon the fort at Paducah, call for the highest admiration and praise of your commander.

At the very doors of their homes, some of your comrades have laid down their lives to rescue Kentucky from the iron heel of Abolition despotism and the vote of negroes. Among those whose faces are gone from us forever, we are forced to pay a lasting regret to the memory of one, brave, courteous and beloved, whose merits as a citizen, as a friend, and as a soldier, we all felt and appreciated. He fell as a soldier deserves to fall, at the head of his command—a hero regretted by all. Col. A. P. Thompson, Third Kentucky Regiment, commanding the Third Brigade, will long be remembered by all who knew his noble deeds and heroic death.

With a force less than that of the enemy within a stockade, you, in an exposed condition, with skirmishers, silenced his guns; caused one of his gunboats to withdraw from action, fearful of the accuracy of your fire; captured and destroyed immense quantities of Quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores; inflicted upon him a loss of twenty-seven killed and from seventy to eighty wounded, besides capturing sixty-four prisoners—your own loss being ten killed and forty wounded.

The General commanding feels proud of his division. He relies upon your courage, fortitude and discipline, to hold this portion of the State of Kentucky, aided, as you will be, by friends now flocking to your ranks. (Signed) C. A. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S.

Official: Thos. M. Crowder, Captain and A. A. G.

Affairs in Arkansas.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBELS—RECENT POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LITTLE ROCK, April 3, 1864.

The expedition under Gen. Steele was at Arkadelphia on the 28th, where Gen. Thayer, with a strong force from Fort Smith, was to join it.

All the way down to that point there was constant skirmishing with the enemy; but the progress of the advance guard was at no time interrupted.

Various flying reports are in circulation in regard to fights, &c., but they are unfounded. The above comprises all the news that has been officially received and made public here from Gen. Steele's expedition.

We have some good news from Col. Clayton, commanding at Pine Bluff.

At Longview we destroyed a pontoon bridge, burned a train of about forty wagons, and captured 320 prisoners.

On the morning of the 30th, on the Middle Pine Bluff road, near the Saline River, he engaged a rebel force of 1,200, under Col. Dockery. He routed the rebels, and pursued them ten miles. Rebel loss over 100, Federal under 15. A large quantity of small arms, two stand of colors, many wagons, and over 300 horses and mules were captured. About 300 negroes were brought in by Col. Clayton.

An expedition left here on the 30th, under Col. Andrews, Commander of this post, in search of a band of guerrillas, said to be in the neighborhood of Augusta, on White River. It was composed of a small detachment from the Third Minnesota infantry, commanded by Maj. Foster, and fifty men from the Eighth Missouri Cavalry.

The expedition left Duvall's Bluff on the morning of the 31st, on the *Dove.* The gunboat *No. 25* accompanied it up White River. Landed at a point twelve miles below Augusta, and proceeded out five miles, to a lagoon, where the enemy was said to be. Finding no enemy, returned. Next morning steamed up to Augusta. Scouts were sent out, but no enemy found. Whole force landed and marched out four miles, where it captured three men belonging to McRae's force—a Lieutenant, sergeant and private—on picket duty. Pushed on across a lagoon, and went twelve miles, where there was a church. Here a halt was made. While here a rebel soldier was captured, and a rebel judge taken prisoner.

Return march commenced. About four miles from the church, on the return, some stragglers were fired upon. The force was halted and a strong party sent out as skirmishers. They found between thirty and fifty rebel cavalry, mostly dressed in Federal uniform. One volley from the skirmishing party dispersed them. The march was resumed. Half a mile further on the enemy was met, drawn up in strong force on both sides the road. The infantry charged on those on the left side of the road, routing them. This movement brought the rebels on the right side of the road, to the rear of our infantry. The latter about faced and fired on the rebels in their rear. The rebels numbered about 700, while Col. Andrews could not bring into action more than about 175 men. The rebels dismounted, and there resulted quite a spirited fight. Our infantry was deployed as skirmishers and advanced on them, when they fled. Many rebels were killed in this little bout.

Col. Andrews' force then fell back to get a better position. Rebels rallied and followed, firing from behind trees. Col. Andrews held them in check for about two hours when he withdrew his force to the shelter of some log houses. Here the fight lasted half an hour.

Fearing the rebels would get between them and the bayou, our forces fell back across it, continuing the march to Augusta, about six miles, the enemy following at a safe distance. The march was conducted in the best order; and the entire force joined in singing the "Battle Cry of Freedom" as they marched through the streets of Augusta.

Of the infantry on our side, six were killed and seventeen wounded. Among the killed was the Orderly Sergeant of Company E. The cavalry lost one killed and one missing.

The officers behaved most gallantly. Colonel Andrews had his horse killed under him. Six or seven rebels were captured.

The new Legislature meets next Monday. Its precise complexion, according to those latter-day political classifications, none seem to know.

The late convention provided by ordinance for holding elections for county officers on some subsequent day in those counties which could not hold them on the 14th March. Gov. Murphy has therefore issued a proclamation notifying the people of such counties of their rights in this respect, and arguing an early resort to them. The sentiment of the following extract from that proclamation, is worthy of attention:

"We have all erred—we have gone astray. Father, forgive *us,* as we forgive those that have sinned against *us.* Let this spirit prevail and happiness will soon be ours—peace and security will spread over the land, and we will again be honored citizens of the United States of America."

Gen. Sherman's Division.

The following telegram from Maj.-Gen. Sherman is published in the St. Louis papers:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

To the Governor of Missouri:

I am notified by the War Department that I can exercise control over all regiments of veterans now absent. On the expiration of their furloughs will you be kind enough, through your Adjutant-General, to publish a notice that all regiments should, on the expiration of their furloughs, proceed to join their proper brigades. All regiments belonging to the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland to come directly to Nashville, and those of the Army of the Tennessee to Cairo, where they will learn where their brigades are, and receive further orders. The season is advancing rapidly, and not a day should be lost. No excuse can be entertained, such as "waiting for more recruits." Three hundred men on time are better than a thousand too late.

I will hold commanders of regiments to a strict accountability for their absence a single day. Now is the time that every soldier should be in his place, and I ask that all absentees should be sent to the front.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The Case of Major Bond.

The following proceedings of court-martial in the case of Maj. Bond, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff, will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., April 11, 1864.

General Orders, No. 55.—I. Before the General Court-martial which convened at St. Louis, Mo., pursuant to Special Orders No. 95, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Maj.-Gen. A. Pleasonton, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried Maj. F. S. Bond, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, on the following charge and specification:

Charge—"Disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer, the President of the United States."

Specification—"In this, that he, Maj. F. S. Bond, Aid-de-Camp, did, on or about the 25th day of March, 1864, visit the City of Washington, D. C., without the special permission of the War Department, in violation of paragraph 1, General Orders No. 383, War Department, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Nov. 20, 1863."

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the specification, "Not guilty;" to the charge, "Not guilty."

Finding—The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows: Of the specification, "Not guilty;" of the charge, "Not guilty." And the court does, therefore, honorably *acquit* him, Maj. F. S. Bond, Aid-de-Camp.

Finding and acquittal confirmed. Maj. F. S. Bond will be released from arrest and return to duty.

The General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 95, paragraph 9, from these headquarters, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
O. D. Greene, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Feint at Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

Reinforcements in the shape of gunboats and troops have been sent to Columbus this afternoon, accompanied by Capt. Odlin and Lieut. Smith, of Brayman's staff. It was not thought Col. Lawrence would actually need assistance, but it was considered best to have aid at hand in case it might be wanted.

I have been placed in possession of the correspondence which took place this morning between Gen. Buford, commanding the rebel forces investing Columbus, and Col. Lawrence, commandant of the post. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES,
BEFORE COLUMBUS, KY., April 13, 1864.

To Commanding Officer of the United States forces at Columbus, Ky.:

Fully capable of taking Columbus and it is garrison by force, I desire to avoid the shedding of blood, and therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under your command. Should you surrender, the negroes now in arms will be returned to their masters. Should I be compelled to take the place, no quarter will be shown to negro troops whatever. White troops will be treated as prisoners of war.

I am, Sir, yours, A. BUFORD, Brig.-Gen.

To this rather cool demand the following answer was promptly returned by Col. Lawrence:

HEADQUARTERS OF POST OF COLUMBUS,
KENTUCKY, April 13, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. A. Buford, Commanding Confederate Forces before Columbus, Ky.:

General: Your communication of this date came to hand. In reply I would state, that being placed here by my Government, with adequate force to hold and repel all enemies from my post, surrender is out of the question.

I am, &c., WM. HUDSON LAWRENCE,
Colonel Thirty-fourth New-Jersey Volunteers,
Commanding Post.

The officer bringing Buford's letter said that eight hours would be given for the removal of the women and children, and at the end of that time the siege would commence in earnest.

Things look decidedly active in this vicinity. The officers who came up to day upon the steamer *Olive Branch* report that when they came in sight of Fort Pillow (at Columbus) a brisk battle was in progress, but soon afterward a flag-of-truce was brought to the fort, and firing ceased. The *Olive Branch* then moved past, but before it was out of sight the fight was resumed, and our colors were plainly seen to fall, but they were quickly sent up again. The strength of the rebels is unknown, but it is supposed that they were under Faulkner. Whether Forrest means really to occupy Paducah, Columbus or Fort Pillow is not known. The opinion seems to prevail that the real attack points toward the latter place, while other demonstrations are feints. A very few hours will show what he really means.

Torpedoes vs. Blockade Runners.

From the Port Royal New South, April 9.

There is a prospect at last of the rebels being treated to some of their own infernal machines. The recent loss of the *Maple Leaf* in the St. John's River, Florida, has added another disaster to the record of their efforts to destroy our transports and gunboats with torpedoes.

These continued efforts has led to the development of a plan, by which each rebel port and river will be effectually sealed to the blockade-runners who may escape the fleet. It will also be impossible for torpedo boats to pass out to operate against our ships. So secretly and rapidly have these plans been perfected and approved, that some of our Commanders of the fleet are hourly expecting to hear the explosion which dooms to destruction the audacious steamers which are continually seeking rebel ports—eluding the vigilance of our fleet under cover of night and dense fogs.

Let it suffice to say that across each frequented channal a *continuous line of torpedoes* will dispute the passage of the smallest craft.

The rebel torpedo-boat, with its hull submerged, will encounter the enemy in these obstructions that will give it the full benefit of its own and other torpedoes.

The rebels will bear in mind that if the torpedo rule is a good one it works both ways—when applied.

The Cincinnati Swindler Arrested.—W Austin Bidwell, whose swindling operations in this city were recently exposed by his flight, was caught about 8½ o'clock this morning, in Clermont County, about one mile from Goshen Station on the Hillsboro' Railroad. The circumstances are as follows:

J. G. Foster, a young man residing at Foster's Crossing, on the Miami Road, about twenty-seven miles from this city, reading an account of the Bidwell swindle in a Cincinnati paper, identified a couple of men who passed through the place as Bidwell and Kibbe. He immediately telegraphed to McGrew, the jeweler, who yesterday sent detectives Hazen and Colcher to arrest the men.

They were guided by young Foster, and traced the the flying culprits until about 9 o'clock last night. Up to that time Bidwell and Kibbe had traveled with a horse and wagon, obtained near Montgomery. Near Spencer's Station, the horse had given out, and the culprits continued on foot, traces of them being lost. This morning early Foster obtained a hand-car at Goshen Station, and, engaging four men to go with him, went up the railroad. About a mile from Goshen, they came to a farm-house, and Foster saw Bidwell and Kibbe through the window. Bidwell was blacking his boots. They took to their heels, but Foster, after shouting to them to stop, shot at Bidwell three times with a revolver, hitting him each time. Bidwell continued running, but was caught and secured by Folser. Kibbe escaped into the woods, but will doubtless be caught ere long. Bidwell was bound with cords, (he is a large, powerful man,) and brought to this city. He is at the Ninth-street Station-house. He is shot twice in the leg and once in the arm, not dangerously, it is thought. Considerable stolen jewelry was found upon his person. Mr. Foster is entitled to much credit for catching the scoundrel.—*Cincinnati Times, March 11.*

The Monitor Comanche.—In noting the progress made in raising the *Comanche* monitor, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"From Mr. Ryan, one of the contractors, and under whose personal supervision the cleaning up of the material is being done, we learn that the greatest danger to be apprehended is that the ribs of the *Comanche* may be injured by breaking or bending in getting up from the *Aquila.* The shapes of these ribs are peculiar, scarcely more than two of each being alike, and in case of many of them should be broken or bent in recovering them, it would be very difficult to detect the change so as to admit of remedy. To add to the trouble the molds from which the *Comanche* was built have been destroyed by a fire in Jersey City, so that it would be almost impossible to rebuild her, as the river holes would scarcely admit of coming in their right places. We learn that Capt. Merritt, of the wrecking party, will avoid, if possible, further raising of these ribs, so as to obviate any danger.

In a building opposite the one in which the machinery is placed, the Government engineer, Mr. Turnbohm, is having the shot and shell which have been so far recovered cleaned up, prior to sending them to Mare Island. Up to this morning, 370 15-inch shells and shrapnel had been landed, the whole of which need considerable expense put on them before they will be fit for use. The total supply of shot and shell sent out by Government on the *Aquila* for the 15 inch guns of the *Comanche* is 1,000. This number comprises cored shot, shells, shrapnell, grape and canister.

Steamers in the Pacific Armed.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Constitution,* Commodore Watkins, yesterday completed her armament, in mounting a hundred-pound Parrott rifled gun, in addition to her two Dahlgren rifles. This monster piece of ordnance is placed forward on the main deck, and its working gear is so arranged that it will have full play when called into action. It carries a solid shot of sixty pounds, and has a range of four miles. Her Dahlgrens are twelve-pound rifled guns, carrying a solid shot of sixteen pounds. With this armament, Commodore Watkins entertains no fear of piratical cruisers, and taking into consideration the vast size and speed of the *Constitution,* even if he should encounter the *Alabama,* he could easily capture or sink her. These guns are to be manned by the crew, who are *au fait* at artillery practice. Few, if any, vessels afloat can equal the *Constitution* and *Golden City;* and, now that they are completely armed, no fears need be entertained of a safe and speedy voyage—the great *desiderata* of travelers. The *Constitution* is in splendid order, and all who will travel on the leviathan will certainly enjoy their voyage.—*Alta California, March 17.*

Legal Tender Notes.—In the District Court, on Saturday, Judge Hare delivered the opinion of the majority of the court, in a case involving the question of a tender of United States notes in payment of a ground rent, the covenant of the deed being "lawful silver money of the United States, each dollar weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains." When the half-yearly ground-rent became due the payment was tendered in United States notes. This was refused, and suit was brought against the party. The defendant pleaded this tender, to which the plaintiff replied that the deed required silver dollars. The defendants to this filed a special demurrer, setting up that the notes tendered were lawful money of the United States, and a legal tender in payment of all debts. The court decides this to be a good payment, and therefore entered judgment for the defendant. Judge Sharswood delivered a dissenting opinion.—*Philadelphia Ledger, April 11.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On Friday a body of rebel cavalry made an attack on our pickets at Bristow Station, killing one man and wounding two others of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. They were driven off after a few shots had been exchanged, but carried their wounded with them. Lieut.-Gen. Grant had passed the spot in the car only a few moments before the attack, and the supposition is that the rebels designed to make him prisoner. A letter from the front says that Gen. Kilpatrick has been relieved from the command of his cavalry division, and assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. Gregg's Division.

The report of the affair at Fort Pillow, which seemed almost too horrible to be believed, is confirmed this morning, by official advices received at the War Department from Gen. Sherman. Three hundred black soldiers surrendered to the rebel fiends, and were butchered without mercy. Fifty-three white soldiers were killed and one hundred wounded. It is almost certain that retaliation will be resorted to.

Advices from Cairo yesterday describe Western Kentucky to be in a greatly alarmed condition, and the people everywhere preparing to defend themselves against Forrest's horde of scoundrels. The latest news from Paducah says that no fighting had yet occurred there, and the Union gunboats were vigilantly patrolling the river.

On the morning of the 20th March, whilst laying off Elbow Light, in lat. 26° 33′ north, lon. 76° 25′ west, the United States steamer *Tioga*, overhauled and captured the sloop *Swallow*, from the Combahee River, South Carolina, bound to Nassau, N. P. One hundred and eighty bales of cotton, eighty barrels of resin, and twenty-five boxes of tobacco were found on board the prize.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, considerable interest was taken in the news of the massacre of troops at Fort Pillow; and, on motion of Senator Howard, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into it, and whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced or evacuated, and that said Committee be instructed to report at as early a day as possible. Earnest speeches were made by Messrs. Howard, Wilson, Johnson, Conness and Grimes, in favor of strict measures of retaliation, man for man, or two for one. The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts, as reported from the Judiciary Committee. The amendments were agreed to. The bill was laid over, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill prohibiting speculation in gold and foreign exchange.

In the House the consideration of the Bank bill was resumed, and, on motion of Mr. Fenton, of this City, an amendment was agreed upon, to the effect that the capital stock of the banks under the act should be liable to taxation by the States at the same rates as that imposed upon moneys in private hands, provided that no State tax should be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association which might be invested in United States bonds deposited as security for the circulation. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. B M. Kitchen, of West Virginia, not entitled to a seat as representative of the Seventh District, was called up and debated, resulting in a resolution declaring the gentleman duly elected and entitled to a seat. The report of the Select Committee on Immigration was submitted by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. It advocates the passage of a bill encouraging immigration from foreign countries to supply the demand for laborers which is made by the absence in the field of so vast a number.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, sundry petitions were presented asking for increased pay to the Metropolitan Police Force, in view of the high prices of the necessaries of life. Bills were reported relative to the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company of Kings County; authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to provide relief for the families of volunteers; incorporating the International Land Company, for the consideration of the Senate. The Supply Bill was also reported, giving rise to debate on the proposition to fill in the names for Quarantine Commissioners. It was finally decided to give one commissioner each to the Counties of New-York, Richmond and Kings.

In the Assembly reports were presented for a Free Academy in Brooklyn. Complete. The New-York Court-house Bill. Complete. Relative to the American Institute. Complete. Relative to the South Side Railroad. Complete. Relief for the People's Gas-light Company. Mr. Edwards made a motion to adjourn *sine die* on April 23, and it was laid on the table. A concurrent resolution, providing that the interest on State stocks shall be paid to domestic and foreign stockholders in the same currency, was adopted by yeas, 61; nays, 32. Mr. Benedict, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported Mr. Gilbert's resolution, thanking the Governor for calling the attention of the General Government to errors in the enrollment. The Militia Bill was ordered to a third reading. It appropriates $35,000 for military purposes. The bill for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York was reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

The explosion on board the *Chenango* has resulted in nineteen deaths. Of the fifteen injured, lying at the Naval Hospital, but four are expected to recover. A detailed account will be found in another column.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday opened proposals from 72 different parties, embodying 134 bids, for $1,000,000 of the Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, being the balance of the new loan of $2,000,000 for this fund not awarded at the original opening on the 9th inst., when all the bids above 2 per cent. were accepted. This time a larger rate of premium was realized, $973,100 being obtained at rates from 100.50 to 105.12½. No bid below 2½ per cent. premium was accepted. The bids ranged no lower than 100.05, and the whole sum of the bids was $2,050,300.

At the Produce Exchange, on Saturday, Breadstuffs were offered freely, at much lower prices, Flour having receded 25c.@40c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat 3c.@5c., and Corn 2c. ⅌ bushel. Transactions were on a very limited scale, as buyers were anticipating a further material decline. Provisions were less sought after and closed quite heavily. Whisky was less active, and decidedly cheaper. Cotton, Groceries, and most other kinds of general merchandise were lightly dealt in, though the tendency of prices was in favor of purchasers. The Freight market was unusually depressed. Flour was engaged for Liverpool at the almost nominal rate of one penny sterling per bbl., and heavy goods at 2s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ ton. There were 482 vessels of all classes in port.

Two Important Measures.

On Friday two measures of great importance passed the House of Representatives, and the public will wait with hopeful expectancy to hear that they have become law. The first is a bill establishing a postal money-order system; the second is one providing a subsidy of $150,000 a year for the establishment of direct steamship communication between the United States and Brazil, subject to the appropriation of a similar amount for the same service by the Brazilian Government.

It is now twenty years since the Post-office money-order system was first established in Great Britain, and even in the neighboring Province of Canada, it has been in successful operation for seven years. In England the annual average remittances of late years have amounted to nearly $70,000,000, at charges varying from 3d. to 6d. sterling. And it is under this system (so successfully have the arrangement been carried out) that the Post-office savings banks have been established in nearly half the parishes of the United Kingdom; thus determining, beyond cavil, that the great and indispensable point of perfect security has been reached, not less than the minor advantages of regularity, cheapness, and dispatch.

Of course, in a field of operations so vastly extended as ours is, beyond that in which the British Post-office Department carries on its domestic operations, it will take time to make the system either so all-pervading, or so thoroughly exact in its business details. But even the labors incidental to the commencement of the reform will be in a measure lightened, from the fact, that in very many of the districts where the introduction of such a system would have been most difficult to effect, the Department—following in the wake of the Union armies—is gradually reorganizing its long-neglected Southern branches, under auspices which give admirable promise of thrift, efficiency and trustworthiness. In the States where common schools have always been a feature of the social arrangements, there will naturally be as little difficulty in perfecting the system as there would be in Scotland or Denmark, where everybody not only reads and writes, but most of the inhabitants try to work for a living. These are necessarily prerequisites to a satisfactory operation of any branch of the Government postal service. And they are pre-requisites which are likely to be found, South as well as North, among ourselves, at no distant day.

The proposed steamship subsidy, which we notice in this connection because it is a kindred appliance for facilitating intercommunication by mail and otherwise between two great communities, may be supposed to have a fair chance of becoming an accomplished fact. The further stages it has to pass in Congress present no insuperable difficulties; and there never was a moment more favorable than the present for making to Brazil a proposal of coöperation in a commercial undertaking. The time is opportune on the ground of the existing difficulties between the Brazilian Empire and England—difficulties which, as every one knows, have had their origin mainly, if not exclusively, in consular or commercial disagreements, and the recurrence of which—the Government of Brazil will no doubt see—can be in great part prevented by inviting and encouraging severer competition with England than at present exists for the Brazilian carrying trade.

Then, again, the advantage of a coöperative enterprise of this kind is for the time of the greatest consequence, in view of the temporary continuance of privateering on the high seas. The Brazilian Company's vessels would naturally carry a flag which would give them immunity from the risks of piracy; and although this, in ordinary times, would not come into account, it is well to reckon the advantage now, in view of having the proposed steamship line in operation at the earliest possible moment.

The amount of the proposed subsidy is considerable, and yet, looking at it comparatively, it need hardly alarm the most rigid economist. In spite of the fact of the line being notoriously unserviceable at repeated intervals, from the numerous losses in vessels, the Montreal Steamship Company has drawn from the poor Provincial Government, for a series of years, $416,000 annually; and this, too, despite of another fact, that for half the year its vessels touch at no Canadian port. Let us hope for success to the steamship line connecting us with Brazil.

Little Things and Great Ones—Forrest and Grant.

Shortly after the guerrilla Forrest had entered Kentucky, we suggested that, if necessary for his capture, it would be cheap to send against him all the infantry, cavalry, artillery, gunboats, horse-marines and negro soldiers in West Tennessee; and if all these were not sufficient for the work of catching him, that our army at Chattanooga should be ordered to send ten or twenty or thirty thousand additional reinforcements to help them. We foresaw what was foreseen by every one familiar with things in that locality, that while, on the one hand, Forrest might only be on a gallopade which would be comparatively harmless, yet, on the other hand, it might be within his power to perform acts that would actually thwart our great operations pending in Georgia and even in Virginia.

There is danger now that this latter will be really the case. Forrest has captured Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi River, and will thus be enabled, at least temporarily, to interrupt our communications; while from Memphis the news is that he expected next to attack that place, and the citizens are, accordingly, in a condition of terror or delight, according to their respective proclivities.

Now, it so happens that just at this time the Seventeenth Army Corps, which has been at Vicksburgh, is on its way up the Mississippi, to be transferred, according to the Western papers, either to Chattanooga or to Virginia. Supposing Lieut.-Gen. Grant should be about to make a move, and should be waiting for the arrival of this corps, or suppose Maj.-Gen. Thomas should be about to make an advance, and should be waiting for this reinforcement—as a matter of course, one of these movements will have to be postponed, and a precious opportunity may pass away from us. The Chicago *Journal* says that a portion of the Seventeenth Corps has already arrived at Cairo; but it is likely that, in the imperiled condition of affairs in the Mississippi, it will be turned back to meet Forrest, and thus the whole forward movement may be baulked.

It seemed a small affair when Forrest and his gang entered Tennessee, and the local military authorities there treated it with contempt. But great things often spring from causes that are insignificant in the eyes of the foolish; and we can only hope that Grant's grand campaign may in no wise be hindered by this raid of a few guerrillas in the Far West.

Outbreaks in Hungary.

The Italian journals stated some months since that revolutionary movements were brewing in Hungary. About the middle of March—on the anniversary of Hungary's deliverance from Austrian rule—a formidable riot occurred in Pesth, of which the Vienna papers were careful to say very little. The crowd shouted "*Effin Kossuth!*" and even attacked the police. Arms, it is said, had been introduced from Poland and Galicia; and there was great popular ferment.

On the heels of this comes the rumor of disaffection among the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian army of Schleswig, so extended as to cause some difficulty in the conduct of operations at Fredericia. Whether this report be correct or not, there is no doubt of the news that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary to revolutionize the country, and some of the leading citizens have been arrested—among others, a member of the former Diet, certain editors and authors, as well as the former Vice-President of the Diet. A quantity of concealed arms have been discovered in Stuhweissenburg. Numbers of revolutionary characters also are gathering, with supplies of arms, in the Principalities on the borders.

This news has created great excitement and apprehension in Vienna. To be threatened with a European war, at the same moment that a revolt begins at home, would be alarming to a stronger Government even than the Austrian. The Liberal press of the city openly counsel the Government to avert the storm by granting constitutional privileges to Hungary, and by removing the odious "Courts-Martial."

These rumors will surprise few who have been familiar with the condition of that unhappy country since the Revolution of 1848. A people ruled by Courts-Martial for sixteen years, deprived of every ancient and constitutional right, harassed by police agents, and plucked by foreign tax-gatherers, forced to use a hated language, and in no way conciliated or kindly treated, are not likely to be a very safe element in the Austrian Empire when foreign war comes.

The most tremendous weapon now in the hands of Napoleon or England, if either should fall into war with the German Powers, is their power over the disaffected and oppressed nationalities. Italy and Hungary are the weak points of the Austrian defences. With twenty thousand men and an abundance of arms landed at Fiume or even at Trieste, and the whole empire is revolutionized. A hundred thousand men could be recruited by an invader of Hungary, attacking Austria. And now, though with her usual shrewd management, she has dispatched the Hungarian regiments to Denmark, revolt breaks out there and weakens the warlike power of Austria.

The seeds of injustice and oppression so liberally scattered under Austrian misrule, will eventually and certainly spring up, and a fearful harvest be reaped by the authors. We know that time itself, with such a system as the Austrian, can never heal the wounds inflicted; and Hungary, for a generation yet, will be the explosive and revolutionary portion of the empire, or what is better, will be the redeemed and liberated nation.

Plundering Trade Combinations.

The stage proprietors, who have added 67 per cent. to their fares within the past week, supply the latest illustration of the illicit combinations which have sprung into existence in nearly every branch of the retail business of the City within the past year. These proprietors have followed the profitable example of the butcher, the petty tea and coffee merchant, the green-grocer and the general furnishing dealer; and as they constitute the most recent notable instance of the total depravity of those who have marketable commodities to dispense, they come in temporarily for an almost exclusive share of popular censure. Let us not, however, be supposed to offer any palliative for the extortions of the stage men, or to deprecate in any degree the opprobrium they have earned, if we turn aside for a moment to look at the position in which the combinations known to exist among other crafts has placed the honest householder who desires to live in even the most moderate comfort, and pay his lawful debts. The invariable reply to any protests, however temperate, against the butcher's and grocer's and general dealer's bill, is an appeal to the currency. Yet, every one who takes leisure to reflect, knows that during February and March, 1863, the market value of gold averaged almost the same, counting one week with another, as it has done in the months of February and March, and the first two weeks of April, 1864. During these last-named months, however, almost every necessary of household consumption—we speak, of course, mainly, with reference to the larder—is from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. Thus, taking the average quality of the following articles, we find butter advanced within the twelve months from 25 and 28 cents a pound to 50 and 54 cents; cheese from 14 cents to 22 cents; eggs from 20 and 25 cents per dozen to 30 and 36 cents; coffee from 40 cents a pound to 56; sugar from 14 cents to 20 and 22 cents; roasting meat, from 16 to 25 cents; pork from 10 and 12 to 18 and 20 cents; vegetables of every description from 60 to 100 per cent.

These figures, which any housekeeper may extend to include almost every article of ordinary consumption, on nearly the same ratio of increase, compel us to accept one of three conclusions in searching for satisfactory reasons for the existing condition of the market: First, the supply must have been deficient in the case of articles of home production, or both deficient and subject to additional customs imposts in the case of imported articles. Second, failing either of these hypotheses, the home producer and the foreign importer must have made inordinate gains. Third, if neither the producer nor the importer have made unusual profits, the middleman at the public markets, and the miscellaneous dealers at the corner groceries, must have been conspiring together against the public, and heaping up wealth at the expense of an honest conscience, and a long-suffering community of consumers.

On the first point, we know that the produce of the garden, of the field, of the dairy, and of the feeding-stall was quite equal in abundance and in quality to the average of preceding years. We know, too, that the sugar crop and tea crop, on which we depended, were equal to those of either of the two first years of the war, and that no additional customs dues have been added during the current year, to swell the wholesale price. Between the home producer and importer, then, on the one hand, and the middle man and small retailer on the other, must rest the responsibility of the unfair tax which the consumer has to bear to-day. As regards the producer, there is the strong *negative* argument in his favor that he possesses none of the facilities for conspiring against the public that those who come between him and the public *do* possess. And, in the case of wholesale importers, the competition is in itself sufficient—were the general high character of the mercantile body proper not a sufficient guarantee against illicit combinations—to insure us against their aggravating the cost of their commodities beyond a fair business profit. To be blunt, then, as well as brief, we believe the public are swindled most unmercifully by the market middleman and the petty dealer. To remedy this state of things—knowing as we do where the evil begins and mainly where it ends—is what concerns the consumer. Legislation, probably, would be powerless; but for the poorer class of consumers (we speak of the industrious) there is the remedy open, which has been applied by thousands of thousands in most of the factory towns of the north of England, besides in many other portions of the United Kingdom—the remedy of coöperative trading associations. The first of these was started some twenty years ago—we believe in Rochdale—by a few poor workmen, with £15 sterling of a capital. The last official report shows its capital to be £90,000, or nearly half a million dollars. It forms not only a savings' bank in its way, but provides the coöperators with all the common articles of consumption at the very lowest current rates.

French Justice.

French justice can only find its parallel in French freedom. As gagging the press, coercing electors, and prohibiting political meetings, are deemed quite consistent with the one, so disregarding the evidence of witnesses, reversing arbitrarily the verdicts of juries, and imposing penalties by mere caprice, are held to be equally compatible with the other. But it is easier to illustrate the anomalies of French criminal procedure than to describe them.

In the course of last summer, M. Armand, a banker of Montpelier, was arrested on a charge of having attempted to murder his coachman, Maurice Roux. M. Armand was a man of the highest character, rich, philanthropic, and popular; he was moreover elderly, and his hands were almost paralyzed with rheumatism, while Roux was of dissipated habits and bad character. The prominent facts of the case are these: On the evening of the 7th of July, this man was found lying in his master's cellar apparently stunned. A cord was tied round his neck, his hands were bound behind his back, his feet were made fast with a handkerchief. When restored to consciousness he denounced his master as his would-be assassin. It was M. Armand, he averred, who, in the morning of that day, had knocked him down with a billet of wood, who had bound his hands and his feet, and who had essayed to strangle him by tying a cord tightly round his neck. The coachman's story was credited, and the supposed culprit was committed to prison, where he remained till a recent day, when he was brought before the Assize Court at Aix to stand his trial. Here the prosecutor had not quite so much license as at the time of lodging the accusation. He was now subjected to cross-examination, and witnesses were present to demonstrate the improbability of the charge. It was shown that the motive alleged for the commission of the crime was utterly inadequate to account for it. Some depreciative remark of Roux respecting his master's residence could scarcely have inspired the old gentleman with such murderous intents as the man attributed to him; while, if his purposes were deadly, he certainly went a very ineffective way about putting them in execution, since the cord on the coachman's neck was tied so loosely that he could breathe freely all the time, and was in no danger of suffocation. Experts were in fact produced, who proved that he could have done all the tying business himself, and an eminent physician from Paris did not hesitate to pronounce his apparent insensibility and dumbness a sham—nay, declared that the blow could not have been inflicted with a billet of wood, and that to lie insensible in the posture in which Roux had been found, for so many hours, would be a simple impossibility. This testimony made such an impression on the jury that they returned a verdict in favor of the prisoner.

But M. Armand's case did not end here. On the next day it came before the civil tribunal, and the same Judge who had presided in the criminal court at the time of his acquittal, now, of his own mere motion, sentenced Armand to pay Roux 20,000 francs in consideration of injuries resulting from an assault which, as previously decided by the jury, had never been committed. There was here no jury to interfere with the Judge's caprice.

The Judge's mode of marking his disapproval of the jury-verdict was rather singular. M. Armand either was guilty of the offence charged, or he was not; he either struck the blow, bound the prosecutor, and left him to perish in the cellar, or the whole thing was a fabrication. Now, if the Judge believed in the guilt of the defendant, he had a perfect right to suspend sentence, and to order a new trial of the case, but he was certainly not entitled, in the face of a verdict proclaiming M. Armand's innocence, to pronounce in the civil court a sentence which virtually set aside the decision of the jury, and affirmed the criminalty. The fact is that His Worship had become so heated during the proceedings in the criminal court, as the advocate of Roux, and so exasperated against the accused, that he lost all regard for justice and official dignity, and, though he dare not venture to openly question the propriety of the jury's verdict, he was yet resolved to gratify his spleen, by mulcting M. Armand, where no jury would intervene between him and his victim. But the iniquitous conduct of this unworthy occupant of the French Bench has roused the indignation of the press and people of France, who have been suddenly awakened to a sense of the defects of French criminal procedure, and who demand that the Anglo-American system shall be introduced into their courts, and that French judges shall no longer be privileged to descend into the arena as partisans, or to deliver capricious decisions from the judgment-seat.

English Influence in the Orient.---The Suez Canal.

If we may credit the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, England has achieved a great triumph in the East. Sir Henry Bulwer, the British representative at the Porte, has been away on vacation, and has been devoting his leisure to the promotion of English interests in Turkey and Egypt. He has had repeated interviews with the Emperor of the French, and the result has apparently been that Napoleon is perfectly willing to let Palmerston have his way in the East, if Pam. will only consent to allow his Majesty to do what he likes in Mexico. The programme in relation to the East is as follows: A conference of the guaranteeing Powers is to be immediately assembled to settle the questions appertaining to the Principalities. This conference will base its proceedings on the act of secularization recently passed by the Roumanic Legislature, and on the second article of the Treaty of Paris, and it will compel Prince Couza not merely to equitably indemnify the convents for their secularized territories, but also to reduce the military force of his little State to the measure prescribed by the said treaty. Hence, it is evident that, so far as the Principalities are concerned, the requisitions of England and Turkey are to be carried out.

Nor are their desires touching the Suez Canal to be less regarded. The fate of Mons. De Lessep's company is, in fact, already sealed. In vain was Prince Napoleon's brilliant oration in its behalf delivered at the meeting of the shareholders. In vain was the President's rose-colored report of its achievements given to the press. The Emperor has rung its death-knell, by admitting that the objections urged against its encroachments, in the Turkish note, were well founded, and by declaring that the forced labor system ought to cease, and that the land appropriated by the company ought to be restored to the Egyptian Government on the payment of an equitable indemnity, which he is himself to fix. This is the unkindest cut of all, dealt by the hand of a French sovereign at the instigation of an English diplomat, who knew perfectly well, whatever may have been the case with Napoleon, that that forced labor system and that usurped territory were indispensable to the execution by the French of the enterprise. In a desert and uninhabited region, how, it is asked, is a sufficiency of voluntary labor to be obtained, or food raised for its support, without land? M. de Lesseps need not hope then that any amount of compensation which the Imperial arbitrator will award him for the surrender of the territory, can enable the company to surmount the difficulties which they will have henceforward to encounter, or to continue the construction of their canal. And if they do not wish to be utterly ruined by a blind persistence in their stupendous undertaking, they will endeavor to extricate themselves out of the dilemma in which they are placed, by making over the whole concern to the Egyptian Pasha or the Sultan, on the best terms obtainable.

To relinquish the completion of this magnificent work will, of course, be very trying to the feelings of M. de Lesseps, to the shareholders, and all true Frenchmen, but sooner or later the thing must nevertheless be done. It will, however, be still more trying to them to witness the consummation of the great enterprise under the auspices of that Power which, from the first announcement of the project, has been endeavoring in every way possible to thwart its accomplishment. Yet this, too, must be endured. For though the Sultan or the Pasha of Egypt may be the nominal finisher of the work, there can be no doubt that British capitalists, British capital, and British skill, will be the real agents in the business. Nor will the want of land and labor impede the progress of the new undertakers—the friendly coöperation of the Porte and its feudatory being adequate to remove all obstacles of this sort out of the way of the English.

It is plain, indeed, that the influence of England is now supreme in Turkey and its dependencies, and that the tact and intrigues of her diplomats have completely vanquished their French rivals, and baffled all their schemes for the extension of French authority in the East. In the Principalities, at Constantinople, in Egypt, England will henceforward dictate the policy to be pursued; the completion of the Suez Canal will give her that exclusive control of the short cut to India which M. de Lesseps and his coadjutors fondly hoped to reserve for the possession of France, and if, in the event of war between the Western Powers, the French should determine to assail their antagonist in the Orient, they will have to take some other route thither than that of the Ptolemies.

The Rebel Army.—There are certain indications that the rebel Gen. Lee would like to anticipate Gen. Grant in the opening of the campaign in Virginia, and to take the initiative himself. We have some reasons not proper to make public for this statement. In addition, there are indications apparent enough that the rebels are brewing mischief. Among them, the fact that not a line of intelligence has reached us from Richmond directly for nearly a month, is not without meaning. The flag-of-truce boat went up last week to City Point to bring down the remainder of our prisoners at Richmond, but after waiting two or three days, was obliged to return without them, the only reason assigned being that the water in the James River was *so high* that communication could not be had with Richmond. That's a new theory in navigation that won't stand criticism. Whenever the rebels are about to initiate a movement, they act just as they do now—close-lipped and cautious—and it is quite reasonable for them to argue that the departure of a thousand Union prisoners of war might possibly betray information of what is going on.

The Bull-Beat in Wall-street.—Secretary Chase, it is said, bowed himself out of Wall-street yesterday; and by the polite nodding of his head, produced an old-fashioned panic among the speculators in gold, stocks, and produce. The alarmed adventurers made desperate efforts to realize on their purchases, and, in doing so, effectually burst the bubble, which they had been so long and so arduously laboring to inflate. Let loyal citizens rejoice.

THE RELIGION OF GREAT MEN.

Religion of American Statesmen—Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Burr, Webster, Clay, Jackson, Frelinghuysen, Lincoln, Chase.

The Beeches, Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

Rev. B. F. Morris, a most excellent gentleman, has recently published a work to show the influence of Christianity on American institutions. I was recently turning over the correspondence of some of our statesmen, and could not help thinking that he could make a still more interesting work by tracing out the irreligion of most public men, and the great improvement which has taken place in that respect since the period of the Revolution. Some of my readers may be surprised at this declaration—but it is an unquestionable fact. Even the rebels are very devout people; and Mr. Jefferson Davis abounds in fasts and prayers. I must confess I think he is right, on the principle of the Vermont clergyman. One of the most excellent ladies in New-York told me that a Vermont parson, in the days of Jefferson, felt it his duty to pray for the Government, but, being a Federalist, he had a hearty detestation of Jefferson, and when the proper time came in his prayer he said: "Now, Lord, bless thy servant Jefferson—for, Lord, *thou knowest he needs it!*" I think the rebels are proper subjects of prayer, by us as well as themselves—for surely nobody ever needed it more.

This brings me to the religion of our public men; and when we scan it closely it is a sad, a melancholy record. It is certainly a most melancholy view of human nature, to see that men can scarcely ever pursue the path of political greatness without wandering away from the only source of real power and greatness—the favor and love of God. Why should there be such an antagonism between political power and religious duty? Is it not evidence that there is something defective in our institutions? I shall not discuss that point, but illustrate my meaning by practical examples. It is very well, that when we look back to the period of the Revolution, we always see Washington, as the salient luminary, whose light casts that of others into the shade; for Washington was, no doubt, a real Christian. But, of how many other great men of that period could it be said? Still less of the period following. If we were to look upon the period immediately subsequent to the Revolution, would not Jefferson, John Adams, Hamilton and Burr stand out as the most conspicuous characters? Jefferson was a mere infidel; and it is curious to see how near he came to the idea of the late French writer, Renan. In a letter to John Adams he says he had contemplated a work on religion, and proceeds to give a synopsis of what it would be. At the conclusion, he thus sums up his idea of the character of Christ: "The most innocent, the most benevolent, the most eloquent and sublime character that has ever been exhibited to man." There is a reflection arises here worthy of some consideration. If this most wonderful being arose among the stiff-necked Jews and their hard philosophy, two thousand years ago, how did it possibly occur? What a miracle it was! How and why did this solitary wonder come into the world? Ah! Mr. Jefferson, I thank you! You have strengthened my faith.

John Adams professed in some way to be a Christian; but his Christianity was not consistent with Christian faith. He nowhere puts his trust in Christ. He set out his creed several times, but nowhere rested it on faith. It is doubtless easy to show that Mr. Adams went to church; but so did Jefferson attend church in Virginia, and David Hume in Scotland. These men felt the necessity of conforming to the usages of their country. Mr. Adams says, in one place, that his creed consists in rejoicing—rejoicing for the good, and rejoicing for the evil. I don't see why a Chinese or a Persian might not do the same. In another place he makes his creed a code of morals. Confucius preached very good morals, and would doubtless have joined Mr. Adams in Pope's "Universal Prayer." In fine, Christian faith, as set forth by John and Paul, was not a part of his creed. HAMILTON—what can be said of him? I have read Dr. NOTT's eloquent discourse on the death of HAMILTON; but I did not see that he claimed for him any exalted Christianity. At any rate, it is certain that HAMILTON's conduct was sometimes very opposite to the precepts of Christianity.

BURR, I need not comment on. His name is a synonym for whatever is infamous in morals or in religion. Of these last men, HAMILTON and BURR, JOHN ADAMS says: "American history cannot be written without a complete portrait of both." He denounced both.

If it were at all necessary to illustrate the religion of that period further, hundreds of other men might be enumerated, and most of them similar characters.

If now we turn to the times near our own, we shall find some consolation in a larger number of statesmen who, at least, professed the faith of Christianity. WEBSTER certainly was a Christian. CLAY joined the church ten or twelve years before his death. JACKSON died a true believer. HARRISON believed in Christianity; LINCOLN does; and CHASE is a member of the Episcopal Church. Indeed, I hardly know any of the eminent modern statesmen who were deists or sceptics. Few of them were members of a church, but none, that I know, were open infidels. I think that a fair contrast between the period subsequent to the Revolution and the present period, will show that our public men have, at least, outwardly improved in Christianity. Nor am I surprised at such a result. Take, for example, the two most prominent men of the former period—JEFFERSON and ADAMS—and we find that they were both absent when the Constitution was formed; both were many years abroad, and both read more of foreign literature than they did of our own, or even of English. ADAMS gives somewhere a list of books he had been reading in his retirement, and it is inconceivable how so sensible a man could swallow such a mass of trash! Who would want to fill up their minds with such crude, worthless, villainous stuff! He tells JEFFERSON that he had been a diligent reader for many years of books he (JEFFERSON) had never seen. Mr. JEFFERSON might congratulate himself he never did see them. Their names are unknown at this day. Among others, he got hold of a work, by DUPUIS, on "*Cultus*," which according to his own account, was abominably infidel, and read it in *fifteen volumes!* But what I remark is, that these men were all impregnated with French philosophy, at a time when French philosophy was a synonym for whatever was false, reckless and revolutionary in doctrine. Whatever we may think about it, the literature of an age has vast influence on those who read and admire it, especially upon those who have grown up with very unstable principles. We owe a great deal to the Pulpit of the North, for so ably and earnestly stemming and exposing this foul thorn of infidel philosophy. I have great veneration for old and honored names, and for old institutions, too; but I have no such veneration for anything on this earth that I would spare it one moment when it competed with Truth, or stood in opposition to the solemn revelations of God. Wo be to that nation which shall make infidel philosophers the objects of veneration!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Sins of Omission on the Part of Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot let the day pass without presenting my respects to the TIMES for its noble article this morning on the duties of Congress and the freedom of debate.

Always dangerous to abridge the freedom of debate, it is, above all, unwise to establish precedents of the kind when the country may so soon be called upon to decide the gravest questions of polity and finance that can arise—questions which will need the freest discussion and the wisest and most enlightened consideration.

But especially was the TIMES seasonable in its warnings to Congress in regard to what is there left undone. Surely, men are blind, not to realize that the unrestrained issue of the nation's promises, attended with such impotent provision for their redemption, can only lead to ruin; not to feel that an evil greater than all the expense of this war is the reckless speculation and monstrous extravagance to which our people are giving themselves over; since no country can ever bear the charges attending such enormous armaments as ours, without wisdom in its councils, and prudence and self-denial in its people.

For Congress to pass its session without a thorough revision of the tax laws; without a *great increase of duties*; without so discriminating as to largely abridge the consumption of those foreign luxuries which drain us of our coin, is but to encourage doubts as to how the currency is to be redeemed, and to excuse a more reckless use of it the more it depreciates.

It is the part of a great people, while foreseeing the losses and bearing the burdens of a vast warfare, to carry on the war for principle and right. But to ignore its burdens, to be blind to its losses, to join to its expenditures mad speculations and riotous extravagance, neither becomes a great nation nor deserves success.

That journal which is influential enough to be heard, and bold enough to proclaim these truths now, renders a high and sadly needed service to the country. As for the legislators who are charged with the power and with the duty of directing this nation in its present great trials, it would be well for them to remember that these are not ordinary days, and, if so be, evil should come to this people, woe be to them by whom it cometh.

Your obedient servant,

A FREE-SOIL DEMOCRAT OF '48.

The House Debate on Long.

TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your to-day's report of yesterday's proceedings of Congress, I saw, with astonishment, some words reported of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, in his speech upon HARRIS, to the effect that if JACKSON were now in power, the traitor, (HARRIS,) instead of being merely censured, would be in the Old Capitol Prison.

I say I read these words with astonishment. I wondered if there could be one Representative in Congress who thinks so lightly of that inviolable sanctity which the Constitution has thrown around the Legislature, that he does not see that an invitation to the executive power to disregard it, on any pretence whatever, is a more dangerous treason than the malignant but impotent words which he is anxious to punish.

Do such mischievous declarations indicate a real ignorance on the part of some of our Representatives, of the fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty? Or, do they indicate that their hands are so unsteady that any gust of displeasure at some offence which cannot be immediately punished as it deserves, carries them off all their moorings, and makes them ready to destroy our Government in order to reach some one who has been guilty of wishing to destroy it? CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Miss Dickinson's Lecture.

Miss DICKINSON will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and of the murder of Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore. Miss DICKINSON has just returned from a very successful tour through the West. Her lecture will certainly be interesting, and doubtless be as well attended as her former ones in this City.

From Indianapolis—Active Military Operations.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 16.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis represent that military matters there are very active. Large numbers of recruits leave for the front daily.

Governors BROUGH, YATES and MORTON, were in consultation with Gen. HEINTZELMAN yesterday.

A colored regiment leaves on Monday, to report to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Annapolis.

The new Indiana regiments are being rapidly organized for the field. It is thought Gen. MANSFIELD will be Lieut.-Governor in place of Gen. KIMBALL, deceased.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

CLOSE OF THE SECOND WEEK.

TOTAL RECEIPTS NEARLY $800,000.

NO DIMINUTION IN THE INTEREST.

SUGGESTIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Yesterday was the last day of the second week of the great Fair. The interest has not abated in the least; the enthusiasm is as great as ever. The receipts have been very large, it being estimated that nearly $800,000 have been received since the opening of the fair. Everything, in fact, has been as prosperous and favorable as could be wished, and the third and last week, it seems probable, will be even more profitable than the previous ones.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The three volumes of illustrations of Industrial Art, being a record of the Great Exhibition in 1861, contributed by loyal Americans in England, were sold for $100 per volume. These volumes contain a profusion of engravings and lithographs in oil colors, embellished with gold, silver and bronze, of choice and elegant articles exhibited at the last World's Fair—machinery, costly furniture, stationery, bureaus, carpets, tapestries, laces, jewelry, pottery, glass in every shape and combination—and illustrated with the utmost skill and beauty known to modern art. An original manuscript of a story by CHARLES DICKENS, and a poem by FITZ GREENE HALLECK were sold for $60. These were the contribution of Mr. ROBERT BONNER.

In this department may also be found cartes de visite of very many celebrated persons, among them several of GARIBALDI, sent to the fair by him, and bearing his autograph; also the following autograph, written by the Princess VICTORIA expressly for the fair:

"VICTORIA,
Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

Many others equally valuable may here be found, and we would recommend all who are making collections to visit this department, as they will probably find many which they cannot find elsewhere.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the day were as follows:

Sales to 3 P. M.	$17,958 64
Received for admissions, Fourteenth-street	3,950 25
Received for admissions, Union-square	1,543 50
Donations	9,237 56
Total	$32,687 89

The above figures include receipts from all departments except those mentioned below.

Reports of Receipts from Other Departments.

Restaurant—Gross receipts to date	$46,700 00
Union-square—Gross receipts to date	48,145 79
Fire Department—Gross receipts to date	20,500 00
Indian Department—Gross receipts to date	2,530 00

THE SWORDS.

The interest in the great sword contest is as great as ever. At the closing of the fair last evening the total number of votes cast at the Fourteenth-street building were 10,192

O which McClellan received	5,342
Grant	4,803
Scattering	49
McClellan's majority	539

The results from both the Union-square and the Fourteenth-street buildings at 6 o'clock were as follows:

Total number of votes cast, (both buildings)	10,612
Of which McClellan had received	5,466
Grant had received	5,096
Scattering	50
McClellan's majority	370

FIGURE OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

At the Police stand of the Seventh Ward, is a figure in wax of the late Col. ELLSWORTH, which attracts much attention. It is three feet high, in a Colonel's uniform, which is made of the finest material and best style; in one hand is a rebel flag taken by a member of the Thirty-seventh, and in the other a piece of one, in the attempt to capture which young ELLSWORTH lost his life. The figure was made and presented by Mrs. M. A. WHEELWRIGHT. One hundred dollars is asked for it.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.

This is a particularly neat and and beautiful stand, attended by Mrs. FISHER, to whose exertions and contributions its success is greatly due, assisted by a corps of very pretty and lively young ladies, who have a peculiar knack of winning the greenbacks from the pockets of their gentlemen acquaintance, in a manner really astonishing. The gentlemen do not seem to dislike it, however, for every one who visits the stand is sure to come again.

From the arch, over the centre of the stand, hangs a very large and beautiful afghan, made by Mrs. FISHER, and valued at $200. It is ornamented with the figure of an eagle, resting on a shield, and holding in its talons several swords, shields, guns, &c. Two very handsome tables of shell work, numerous exquisite wax flowers, an elegant camp chair and a "Neptune's Cup," taken from the Straits of Malacca, also ornament and beautify this stand. In addition to these there are numerous smaller articles, the workmanship of delicate little fingers, each of which doubtless has a particular attraction to some young gallant, and which, of course, he will secure for himself. With such pretty young ladies, who have such winning ways, it is impossible that this stand should do other than well.

REV. MR. THOMPSON'S CHURCH.

This is another very beautiful and attractive stand; it is fitted up very tastefully, and is very well patronized. On the arch over it is placed a fine photograph of Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, which receives great notice. There is also a very beautiful bronze clock, a great variety of baby clothes—always so interesting to the ladies—several pieces of worsted work, and a few pairs of beautifully worked slippers. These last are always very acceptable presents to young gentlemen. We do not presume to offer this as a hint to the young ladies, but if they think as well of it as we do, "all's well;" certainly it is no more than fair. The young gentlemen have acted thus far very handsomely—buying all sorts of knick-knacks for their ladies—and now the young ladies in return should, and doubtless will, present to their admirers some trifle by which they may remember not only them, but also the great fair. Probably they need nothing to make them remember the little witches, but even then the slippers and smoking-caps will be just as acceptable and as highly prized.

REV. MR. GANTZ' CHURCH.

Another handsome and attractive stand. Like many others, ornamented with all sorts of articles of ladies' manufacture, some very beautiful and attractive. Among them are numerous clouds, rigolettes, mats vases of wax flowers, &c., one peculiar feature is an excellently made wounded Zouave, stationed about the centre of the stand, and presiding over a little table on which is placed a number of articles, all of which are for sale. The Zouave has also in front of him a basket to receive the money, and it is needless to say he does an excellent business. How a wounded soldier, even if only a doll, could fail to sell all his goods, when supported by such pretty and fascinating young ladies, it is impossible to imagine. There are many other articles for sale, some very pretty and useful, and the young ladies say that at the end of the fair they will not have left even a pincushion.

THE OTHER CURIOSITY SHOP.

A Curiosity Shop, which has not been noticed as it deserves to be, attracts sometimes smiling, sometimes excited, and sometimes tearful attention. This Curiosity Shop is under the superintendence of Inspector LEONARD. Sergeants WILSON and GARLAND, and in it are collected all the articles found in the building, from a lady's hair-pin to her gold watch, and from a gentleman's eye-glass to his well-lined pocketbook. Some nine hundred articles have been handed in, of which nearly one-half have been called for and restored. A description of the article, where, when and by whom found, is entered in a book opposite a number, a tag, bearing a duplicate number, is attached to it, and it is placed among its kind. Yesterday there were some 130 gloves uncalled for, over that number of handkerchiefs, and numbers of veils, fans, furs, collars, parasols, cuffs, capes, &c., &c.; in short, something of everything a lady carries or wears which is loseable. A number of earrings, breastpins, head ornaments, chains, watches and opera glasses, have been and are among the collection, with wallets, portmonnaies, &c., &c. Some of the handkerchiefs found were valued as high as $50. It is noticeable that most of the gloves are from the left hand, and they are suggestive, from the tiny and delicate to the large and fat. Many articles have been restored to which the owners attached great value, and much mourning at their apprehended loss relieved. This "institution" is a most valuable one, and its inspection is specially confined to losers.

All persons who may find goods are requested to leave them at the Police Station, and all who have lost articles, by calling at the Station will, if they have been found, have them restored. There is no charge, and parties who may not have discovered their loss until after leaving the Fair, will be admitted to the Police Station without being obliged to pay the admission fee.

The Union-square Fair Buildings.

Last night brought the close of the second week of the Fair. The departments on Union-square have added largely to the total receipts, and contributed their full share to the success of the enterprise. After some drawbacks and disappointments at first, they have now become the favorite resorts of the *habitués* of the fair, who have seen the whole and know which to choose as the best parts.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The hall was literally packed with children yesterday, who listened to the farce of "Box and Cox," by Masters FOWLER, ISAACS and MCGUCKEN, with great interest. The actors were particularly happy in their delineation of this favorite farce, and kept up the interest of the audience to the end.

The entertainments were concluded by Mr. SIEGRIST with his trained dogs, by the kind permission of Mr. PLATT, of the Hippotheatron. The young folks are indebted to his generosity for one of the best amusements given by this department, and Mr. SIEGRIST is inquired for by the juveniles daily. His dogs not only convulsed the spectators with laughter, but astonished them with feats that no one would suppose could be performed. The kindness of Mr. S. cannot be too highly appreciated.

The entertainments are so attractive that they interfere materially with the sales. The ladies, although quite successful with their customers, have yet a good supply of articles, through the many contributions made. We are informed by Mrs. HAMLIN, of Booth No. 3, that Mrs. GIBSON, of No. 957 Broadway, has gratuitously furnished her with a large assortment of confectioneries daily. Assisted as Mrs. HAMLIN is, by Miss CHALMERS and others, intelligent and agreeable, it may reasonably be supposed that Mrs. GIBSON's bounty has been largely drawn upon.

On Monday evening the very beautiful *tableaux vivants* given by Mrs. BEERS and Mr. CALYO, of the Academy of Music, the 8th inst., will be repeated for the benefit of this department, at Niblo's Saloon, by urgent request.

Mr. CALYO and Mrs. B. generously give their services, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. The public may rest assured, from Mr. C's. well-known reputation, that it will be one of the finest exhibitions of the kind that ever took place in this City. Tickets $1, for sale at the usual booths in this department.

THE PARK.

Thousands of people went to look for the ghost last night, and were well rewarded for their trouble. Each one, as he comes down the walk toward the fountain, unconsciously furnishes a share toward the amusement of the spectators on the other side. Every action is shadowed forth, and it is quite amusing to see an elegantly-dressed gentleman ghost politely raising his hat to a shadow in crinoline. The usual appearance is that of swimmers rising and falling in the water. The small boy who is continually getting ducked by his larger companion, who in their turn are seized by the ghost of a Metropolitan policeman in full uniform, excites the sympathy and astonishment of the spectators.

The tents placed around in different portions of the Park are intended for the sale of ice-cream, if the weather ever gets warm enough to eat ice-cream out of doors.

Now the wind has changed, and the cold Spring rains have been chased away by the sunshine, the Park will become one of the pleasantest places to lounge in that we have this side of the Ramble.

The public are informed that free ingress and egress can be had at all times from the fair building, the only restriction is upon entering the Park from the street.

Prices at the Sanitary Fair.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had hoped that the universal experience at other fairs, in respect to high prices, could have had some effect on the managers of the Sanitary Fair; but, at the risk of being called a grumbler, I venture to enter my protest against the folly which appears to rule at present. I have given my time and money in a certain department purely and solely from a desire that the commission should receive benefit from it; but it is very plain to every regular attendant at the fair that there is need of speedy reform in the matter of prices. As I understand the subject, people should be *induced* to come there and spend money; but as the case now stands, it is impossible for anyone to buy without an unpleasant feeling that they have been overreached.

In the Fire Department of the fair, my wife and I went to purchase a tidy or chair-cover. We did not want one particularly, but wished to spend something for the sake of the cause. After examining a few that were suitable, we inquired the prices, and were told that the one in hand was $10. By the side of these I saw pincussions which ought to have been stuffed with greenbacks to make them worth anything like the value they were appraised at. As for the other more valuable and useful articles, they were totally beyond the reach of persons of moderate means. The same folly prevails generally throughout the whole fair—there are not many exceptions—and it is attended with damaging effect to the financial prospects of the enterprise. It is the result of permitting kind-hearted but short-sighted contributors to value their gifts at about twenty times their intrinsic worth, and then expect people to buy them. Why, Sir, the noblest charity on earth cannot stand such an imposition. We (in the sense of the public) will give our money freely and lavishly, *without* any equivalent, but do not ask us to buy useless things at twenty prices. When we carried them home we should have an unpleasant memory of the Great Fair, and feel that, although the design was excellent, the good intention was sadly marred by the want of sagacity and policy in the details.

There will have to be a grand auction at the close, for the fair is now at its zenith of prosperity, and scarcely a tithe of the goods have been sold. Those that remain will be damaged by the handling and dust, and go for a song. To avoid this calamity, for such it really would be, the prices must be promptly marked down to *less* than the same goods can be bought for outside. They cost nothing to the Commission, and they can afford to have them sold under the market price. We have one week more, at least, in which to sell every piece in the two buildings, and the closing scenes should present only "a beggarly account of empty boxes." Take down the absurd signs from the dolls' baby-houses in the Seventeenth-street building; $600 and $1,000 look badly attached to such gimcracks, and have a deeper moral effect than one imagines at first. Prudent people compress their lips and say, "This is no place for my thin purse," and go away with an aching heart, thinking how, through want of foresight, they have been deprived of the privilege of giving their mite. The prices must come down, or the fair will fail.

E. P. W.

Let us Have one High-Priced Day at the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

I heartily agree with "P. I. L.," in yesterday's TIMES, that there should be at least one "cheap day." at the fair, when those who can afford but twenty-five cents, should have the pleasure of giving that sum for the triple purpose of aiding the enterprise, of enjoying the sights, and of cultivating their patriotic impulses. I would even have one "shilling day," to draw in and enlist the sympathies of the poorest sewing girls and laborers.

But there is another class to be looked after—the *busy men*, who are willing to, and do contribute largely, directly, and indirectly, and who are not afraid to mingle with the Democratic masses, but whose time is too valuable to admit of their spending ten or twenty hours in *trying* to get round through the crowded building, so as to see the principal objects of interest. Their time is worth ten to a hundred or more dollars each day, and their business is often such as to absolutely forbid two days' absence. For these men, it would be far cheaper to be one of three thousand to pay $15,000 admission fees for a day, and have room to move round rapidly, and see to advantage, than to join a crowd of thirty thousand at fifty cents admission, or one of fifteen thousand, at one dollar each. I am quite sure there are at least three thousand persons, including business men, and the aged and infirm, in good circumstances, who would gladly embrace the privilege of visiting the fair buildings, on a three, five, or even on a ten dollar admission day. It would be a cheap husbanding of time, and the money would be cheerfully given in aid of the cause. Will the managers please give one high-priced day, for the benefit of us

BUSY MEN.

Country Folks and the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the TIMES an article entitled "A *sharp* way to raise money." Now listen to a voice from New-Jersey, telling you "A *sure* way to raise money." I would protest against the season ticket arrangement. You thousands of city people, holders of those tickets, go in each day, crowding the Fair so that we country people have no chance at all—not being ambitious to take a tiresome journey for the sake of getting into that huge current and being made jam of. It may be "sweet to die for one's country," but it is not sweet to be jammed for one's country. Now I would suggest as a remedy, that these season tickets that were bought for a Fair of two weeks' duration, run out at the end of that time. Then continue the Fair two weeks longer for the benefit of the hundreds of outsiders, who want to go in, but will not while we receive such fearful accounts of the pressure there. The ticket-holders will have had their money's worth, and if they have not seen enough, they have the same privilege of entering as others. The pecuniary advantage to the Fair would be great—the inducements to strangers to go to the City, greater. My voice being feminine, of course will die away in a feeble wail, unless the idea suggested is enlarged and acted upon by masculine wisdom. Now raise your powerful voice in our behalf, and you shall ever take your place as one of the good old "Times" we read of. ONE WHO "HAS EYES," BUT SAW NOTHING.

This Seat Taken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one who has spent a considerable sum of money in the Sanitary Fair, I wish to find fault with the way in which "the exhibition of Cinderella at NIBLO's Saloon, the afternoon of April 16, was managed." No price of a ticket was stated in the notice. Nothing was said of the right of *reserving* seats. My little girl went with her aunt, and two dollars were paid for tickets. On entering they found nearly every seat marked "taken." There were no seats in any of the galleries. Of course nothing could be seen or heard, and the party retired. The money for admittance was demanded, but refused. Whether the reservation of seats, and admission of parties after the house was full was the act of the lessee or of the lady managers, it was wrong. Multitudes of ladies were treated in like manner. If the managers think this is the way to manage they make a great mistake.

JUSTICE.

A Military Weapon for the Fair.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should like to present a *spade* to the Sanitary Fair, to be given to the Major-General thought by the greatest number of voters to deserve it. Not knowing the committee, I address you. Yours respectfully.

[It is hardly necessary. The weapon referred to is useful, but some of our Major-Generals have got so in the habit of obeying Scriptural injunctions, that if you give them *swords* they manage to convert them into *spades*, and never use them in any other form.]

Another Benefit for the Sanitary Fair—Tableau at Cornwall.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CORNWALL, Friday, April 15, 1864.

The good old town of Cornwall has added to its fame during the present infamous rebellion, by the aid it has given for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. The ladies, by their industry, have contributed largely in making the necessary articles for the comfort of the disabled soldier. They have raised the means by private contributions and by interesting public lectures. They recently got up an amateur performance for that purpose. It consisted of theatrical scenes, tableaux, charades, old folk's concerts, and patriotic and sentimental songs. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. RING very kindly gave the large hall in their splendid mansion for that purpose, and, with others, contributed largely to its success.

The performance came off last evening before a crowded and appreciative audience from the vicinity, and from Newbergh. It not only equaled but exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. It would be invidious to distinguish between performers of such great merit, but it may not be improper to speak of an original piece, Mrs. POLLY BROWN's visit to the Sanitary Commissioners' Home, to see her poor wounded son, ISAAC, after the battle of Gettysburgh, and Mr. CHARLES H. RING's Yankee Story, which could not have been surpassed by Yankee HILL, in his best days. The affair, as a whole, was a perfect success.

Underground Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to ask Mr. R. B. WILLSON for some explanations that he has omitted in his letter in the TIMES of the 7th instant?

1. What are the grades to be? I have no doubt that they *can* be made so that no inconvenience will arise from them; but it is necessary, for the interest of the City, to settle that point in the outset, and leave nothing to the present convenience of the company, unless on condition that the City shall not have to bear the expense of altering the tunnel grades when the street and sewer grades are improved, as they must be when the City is governed by men of appropriate talent.

2. He says the engines employed in the London tunnel have been constructed so as to consume their own smoke and gas. I don't understand how an engine can consume carbonic acid gas, nor do I see how an engine can make smoke at all if it burn coke, as I am told the locomotives do in that tunnel. Mr. WILLSON probably uses popular language; but it is desirable to know explicitly whether the engines differ at all from the common smoke-burners. I am told they do not; and that the air in the tunnel is rather difficult to see through, and is considered but tolerable.

3. He thinks the expenditure of eight or ten millions will benefit workingmen. That will depend on the utility of the work. If it is profitable to the stockholders, it will be profitable to all. If it is like the Thames tunnel in that respect, it will be like money spent in gunpowder. A better way for the laborers would be to spend it in buildings, so as to make their rents moderate. This argument does not pertain to the subject, but as it has been used, and may influence some, it is proper to say that unprofitable work for the sake of benefiting workmen is a mistake.

4. Mr. WILLSON says the railway will enable nurses and children to go to the Park or Bay "in search of fresh air." This is a delicate satire. But I have proposed a better remedy, which is to get rid of dirt by immediate removal, and by removing its causes, so that we may always have fresh air without searching for it.

Mr. WILLSON will understand that I regard his project with respect and interest; but am not satisfied that there will be pure air in the tunnel; and have plans of my own, which I think better than his, to increase the average speed of city transportation, and the sanitary condition of the people.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Pay of Letter-Carriers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The thanks of the letter-carriers, as well as those of the employes generally in the Post-office in this City, are due for your very timely, just and appropriate article in this morning's paper on increase of pay. There is not an office in the United States where the employes are so hardly worked as that in this City, and their pay, in view of increased prices of every article of consumption, is truly and cruelly "inadequate." While the Government exacts faithful and prompt performance of duty, should it not be just, and "muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn?"

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

The Death of A. A. Lovett.

BEVERLY, Mass., Saturday, April 16.

The final funeral services of the late A. A. LOVETT, Superintendent of the People's Line of Telegraph, took place at his father's residence in this place to-day. The attendance was very large, including representatives of the telegraphic profession from all parts of the country. The services were conducted by the Rev. JOHN C. KIMBALL, who paid a touching tribute to the many virtues of the deceased.

Metropolitan Fair.

THE RUBBER DEPARTMENT.

On exhibition in the rubber department will be found that great promoter of domestic comfort, the universal clothes wringer, the proprietors of which munificently donated five hundred of these machines, with the proviso that they should be sold at neither more nor less than the regular price, $7 each.

This is the well-known cog-wheel wringer, which is the only apparatus of the kind which does the work perfectly, and without injury to the fabric, or its trimmings, buttons, &c. Experience has proven that, after a few months' use of those wringers worked by friction, the bottom roll will slip, and in many cases this tears the cloth passing through it, or breaks the rubber loose on the lower roll. There can be no slips with the cog wheels; when one rubber turns, the other must go with it. The universal wringers are self-adjusting and adjustable, and can be used for fine laces, bed-clothing or any fabrics. They are well and firmly constructed, not at all liable to get out of order, and, with fair usage, will last many years. They have been before the public something over four years, during which time the demand for them has regularly increased, and at the present time over ten thousand a month are sold. Any further information in regard to them will be cordially received by R. C. BROWNING, at the warerooms, No. 347 Broadway.—*Evening Express.*

The most exquisite gift which can be proffered to a lady is a case of PHALON & SON's extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus." As soon as introduced, this new perfume was recognized as the finest, the purest and the most permanent in existence, by the whole fashionable world this side of the Atlantic.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

DIED.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Friday, April 15, GEORGE HOWE, son of Theodore P. and Eliza T. Bogert, aged 8 years, 5 months and 4 days.

His remains will be taken to Bristol, R. I., for interment.

BOYCE.—On Friday, April 15, JOHN A. BOYCE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 West 32d-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, April 15, after a protracted illness, Col. COMFORT BUTLER, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Harrison-st., at 3 o'clock this (Sabbath) afternoon.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

DE LAMATER.—On Thursday, April 14, after a severe and lingering illness, ISAAC B., youngest son of the late Samuel De Lamater, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, John De Lamater, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 517 West 23d-st., without further invitation, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M. His remains will be deposited in the family vault at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.

FALCONER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 16, ELIZABETH, the dearly-beloved wife of Wm. H. Falconer, and daughter of Joseph Wiley, Esq., of Morrisania.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 21 2d-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—On Saturday, April 16, infant daughter of William and Harriet D. Gray, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 West 37th-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HARDING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 16, FRANCES WHITEHOUSE, infant daughter of Robert and Emma F. Harding, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, Grand-av., third house south of Fulton, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MANKIN.—At Glen Park, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, April 14, after a painful illness of some weeks, Mr. ISAIAH MANKIN, late merchant of Baltimore, Md., in the 86th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

McCOY.—On Saturday, April 16, after a long and painful illness, JANE, wife of L. D. McCoy, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No 138 West 30th-st. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

SPENCE.—On Friday morning, April 15, of membranous croup, JOSIE B. SPENCE, youngest son of J. B. Spence, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, from No. 175 West 40th-st.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 183—April 16, 1864.
32, 64, 56, 12, 62, 28, 72, 70, 30, 22, 13, 3, 24.
CLASS 184—April 16, 1864.
52, 9, 16, 70, 38, 4, 25, 40, 63, 2, 58, 46, 56.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 279.—April 16, 1864.
55, 21, 58, 52, 18, 23, 45, 50, 64, 24, 4, 63, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—April 16, 1864.
47, 62, 71, 42, 52, 25, 72, 51, 27, 4, 56, 63, 6.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, held at the Bank, No. 29 Pine-street, on the fourteenth instant, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said meeting was adjourned to meet at the same place, on MONDAY, the eighteenth (18th) instant, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of further considering the matters specified in the call for such meeting. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

F. E. WOOSTER,
WM. H. ARMSTRONG, } Secretaries.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 25 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision. FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200. TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN CLOTHING, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.

The Committee on the above branches of trade, earnestly request all who have *not* subscribed to the funds of the Sanitary Commission, *to do so at once*, in order that their contributions may appear in the list which will be published in the daily papers in a few days.

At the close of the fair, a full and complete list of all contributions, will be published in phamphlet form, for free distribution among the contributors.

It is hoped that our trade will be fully represented, and that *every name in the trade* will appear in the catalogue.

Contributions may be sent to either of the undersigned:

DANIEL DEVLIN, Chairman,
Broadway Bank.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Treasurer,
No. 348 Broadway.
PLINY F. SMITH, Secretary,
No. 36 Warren-st.

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MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

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CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

PROTECTION FROM BURGLARS!!!
The ROTARY LOCK, for banks, stores and hall doors of dwelling houses, affords perfect security against burglars and hall thieves.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., 3d door east of Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PIERREPONT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. D. C. EDDY, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) April 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sabbath school and children's meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Day school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 7½. Anniversary in the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, May 12.

For months a woman has been collecting money, &c., in this City and Brooklyn, in the name of the Mission. She is an impostor. Please help us to catch her.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 7½ P. M., in the Middle Dutch Church, Harrison-st., Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. SMITH, Pastor, in aid of the Army Work of the Board of Publication. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. JAMES EELLS, just from the Army of the Potomac, in regard to the religious interest in that army and others. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF FREEDOM.—A GENTLEMAN of thirty, earnest, eloquent, and a non-sectarian, believing only in Christ and His example, desires to find a few similar minds who will aid in opening a Free Church, in which the spirituality and rhythm of inward Christianity and true charity for all opinions shall be advanced. Further particulars or interview may be had by addressing "FREE CHURCH," Box No. 145 Times Office.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry." The third lecture of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The results of the heresy of a Human Priesthood.* Christians are affectionately invited. The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath School and Missionary Society of the Sixth-av. Union Dutch Reformed Church will take place SUNDAY EVENING, April 17. Addresses by GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., and A. A. SMITH, Esq., President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, at 7½ o'clock. The friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to be present.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Northwest R. D. Church, 23d-st., near 7th-av., (Rev. Mr. GANSE,) instead of in the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, as heretofore announced. The chairman will read a number of communications from female teachers on Sunday School themes.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES.—Being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach the last of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Relation of Christian Life to Heaven.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES at the Church in 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject for Sunday, 17th inst., *Perfected by Suffering.* The regular annual meeting of the Society will be held in the basement of the Church in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JESSE T. PECK, D. D.—DELEGATE from the California Conference to the Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church in Greene-st., and ROBT. IRBOTSON, Esq., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Freedmen's Friend Society, in behalf of the Mississippi Valley Fair, will be held in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, Prof. DAY, and others.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Literary Beauties of the Bible*, being the next in the course of lectures on the Bible.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—Services in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, April 17, at 3½ P. M., sermon by the Rector; and 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. LAWRENCE H. MILLS. Morning service, 10½ A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. F. G. CLARK, Pastor.)—The Sunday School anniversary, postponed from last week, will be held on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Address by Rev. Mr. CLARK, Pastor. No postponement on account of the weather.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach to young men in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Excelsior, the Motto of the Young Christian.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-Street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, has so far recovered from his recent illness that he will resume his pulpit labors and will preach in said Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

AT THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av., services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by members of the New-York Conference, now in session at Newburgh.

OUR LORD IS COMING!—ELDER S. S. SNOW, of Mount Zion Second Advent Church, will preach the glad tidings of the coming kingdom on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; also, 3 and 7½ P. M. All who are interested in the facts pertaining to the Kingdom of God, to be established on earth, are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor.—Services in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by B. C. VANDERZEE, at 10½ A. M.; at 3 P. M., by GEO. STORRS, Editor of *The Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

MYSTERIES.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL deliver the first of a series of discourses SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., on Mysteries. Subject—*The Mystery that One is Equal to Three.* Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M. Afternoon at 3 P. M., Love Feast. The public invited. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, the former Pastor. The public is invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPIRIT VOICES AND UNACCOUNTABLE manifestations will be heard at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and and 23d-st., SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Everybody invited to hear truth and receive tests from spirit life. Trance speaking in the evening.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY. Subject for the morning—*Voices From the Great Fair.* In the evening—*The Seamstresses of New-York and the Workingwoman's Protective Union.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., will repeat his sermon, by special request, on *Unsectarian Religion*, in the Rev. FRED. G. CLARK's Church, 23d-st., near 7th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. There can be no pleasanter place for strangers in the City to spend a Sabbath afternoon.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome.—Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, having been appointed to this church, will preach his opening sermons on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Prophetic Rise, Character and Destiny of the Turco-Ottoman Empire.* Services 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH worship at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching next SABBATH, by Rev. S. BOURNE, pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the recently appointed Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD. Seats free. Sunday school, 2 P. M. Parents are invited to send their children.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*The Jubilee.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The Rev. Wm. H. NEILSON, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, the Rev. WM. H. BOOLE; Sunday-school missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st.—Rev. C. C. GOSS, will preach at the above place on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The objects of the Christian Alliance will be presented.

REV. R. S. STORRS, D. D., WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER a lecture at the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, April 19—the anniversary of the murder of Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT,) No. 95 6th-av.—Preaching every SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. PHILO HAWKES. On and after Sunday, May 8, will worship in Church Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av.

ELDER MATTHEW BATCHELOR WILL preach at Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, April 17, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray-hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 16, 1864.

$15,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s C.	111⅝	200	Harlem R......s30	185
1,000	do	111	2500	Reading R.	150
11,000	U.S. 5s '65 Co.	104	1000	do	149⅝
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		2500	do	149½
	Oct. & Ap.	112¾	500	do......b10	151
2,000	U.S. 6s 1-yr. C.	99½	200	do......b30	152
[illegible]	do	99	800	Mich. Cen. R.	150
5,000	Mo. State 6s	73	400	do	149½
2,000	do	73¼	300	do	149
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		1500	M. So. & N.I.R.	109
	Pac. R.	81½	1200	do	108⅝
4,000	Cal. State 7s	140	500	do	108¼
23,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55	800	do	108
20,000	do	54	200	do	107
[illegible]	do......b10	54	1000	do	107½
[illegible]	do	53½	500	do	107¼
[illegible]	do	53	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	146
[illegible]	do	51½	300	do	145½
[illegible]	do	51	100	Ill. C. Full Stock	130
20,000	do	50	2100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	141
[illegible]	Amer. Gold	171	200	do	140½
10,000	do	171¼	800	do	140
50	Metropolitan Bk.	121	1800	do	139½
20	Bank of Com'rce	116	1500	do	139
50	do	116¼	300	do	138½
12	Mer. Ex. Bank	105	300	do	138¼
200	Canton Co.	70	1600	do	138
100	do	69	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	121¼
100	do......b10	69	1200	do	121
300	do......s60	68	700	do	120¾
400	do	68½	2000	do	120½
200	do......s30	68	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	170
500	do	68	30	do	168
700	do	67½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	138
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	240	100	do	137½
100	Penn. Coal Co.	220	500	do	137
100	do	218	100	do	136¾
200	Central Coal Co.	73	300	do	136½
600	Cum. Coal Prf.	83	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	147
[illegible]	do	83¼	500	do	146¾
[illegible]	do	83½	200	do......s15	146
[illegible]	do	83¾	200	do......s15	146½
200	do......s10	83	100	do......s15	147
200	Amer. Coal Co.	108½	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	120
1000	do	108	500	do	119
100	Quicksilv. Min.	79¼	200	do	118½
500	do	78	500	do	118
500	do	77½	800	do	117
50	Cen. Am. Transit	51	500	do......b3	117¾
200	do	50½	300	do	117½
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	229½	50	do......b30	120
500	do	228	200	Ch. B. & Quin.	142
300	do	227	100	do	140½
100	N. Y. Cen......b15	139	300	do	140
900	do	138	100	do......b10	141½
1100	do	138½	400	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	76
800	do	138¼	200	Tol. & Wabash	70
200	do......s10	138⅛	500	do......b30	72
100	Erie R.	119¼	2450	P., F. W. & C.	140
3400	do	119	500	do	140½
800	do......c	118½	900	do	142
600	do......c	118¼	800	do	142½
1500	do......c	118⅞	800	do......s30	140
100	do......s10	118⅞	200	Alt. & T. H.	79
500	do......b5	119¼	100	do......b30	79
100	do......b10	119⅛	100	do	78
100	do......b10	119½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	97
100	do	119½	400	Chi. & N. W. R. b4	64
400	Erie Railway Pr. c	110	50	do	64
600	do	110¼	800	do	63
100	do	110½	300	do	62
200	Hudson R.	141	400	do	61
1200	do	142	200	do	60½
800	do	141¾	1000	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	97
100	do......b10	142¼	300	Chic. & A. Pref.	102
500	do......b5	142	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	77
500	do	141½	200	Mar. & Cin. 2d P.	57½
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	120	150	Cop'k Iron M.	13
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2M. Pr.	98	100	do	12½
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	95	700	Lehigh & Susq. C.	18½
4,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	118	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	14
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116	100	do	13
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	75	100	Mariposa M. Co	36
5,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	110½	500	do	35
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		2500	Reading R.	150½
	W a. Oct. & Ap.	112	500	do......b10	152
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	51	800	do	151
30,000	do	52	200	do......s30	150½
20,000	do	53	100	Mich. Cen. R.	148
50,000	American Gold	173½	200	do	147
3,000	do	173	100	do......b15	149
200	Canton Co.	70	2000	do	146
100	do	69½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	107
300	Cum. Coal Prf.	83	200	do	106
300	do	82¾	600	do	105
100	Quicksil. M. Co.	78	1500	do	104
700	do	77	400	do	104¼
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	227	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	141
200	do	226	100	do	140
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	138½	100	do	139
100	do......b10	138¼	800	Ill. C. R. S.	139
400	do	138	400	do	138⅛
1000	Erie R.	117½	300	do......b10	140
500	do	118	1000	Cleve. & Pitts R.	122
300	do	118¼	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	136
300	do	118½	500	do	135
200	do	118⅝	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	147
100	do	119	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	122
100	Erie R. Pr.	110	500	do	121½
100	do	110¼	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	140
100	do	110½	200	do	142
200	Hud. R. R.	141½	400	M. & P. Du C.	76½
200	do	141¾	100	do	77
300	do	142	25	Nor. & Wor. R.	116
150	do	143	600	Tol. & Wab. R.	71
500	Harlem R.	192	300	do	70½
400	Chic. & N. W.	62	1500	P., Ft. W. & C.	140½
300	do	61¼	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	98

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central...b3	137	400	Clev. & Pitts.	121
700	Erie R......c	116¾	400	do......b3	122½
200	do	116¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R...c	137
500	do	117½	200	do......s3	138½
500	do......c	117¼	500	do	139
200	do	117¾	100	do......s3	139
700	do	118	200	do......s60	138½
300	do......c	117½	200	do......c	139
100	Erie R. Pr.	110½	300	do	139¼
100	do......s3	110¼	300	do	139½
100	do	110½	200	Cle. & Tol. R. ex-d.	148
500	Hudson Riv. R...c	140½	1000	do	148¼
450	do	142	100	do	149
1500	Reading R.	149½	100	do	148¾
1400	do	149½	100	Chi., & N. W. R.	63
200	do......s3	149½	200	Chic. & R. I.	120
300	do......b3	150	300	do	120¼
200	do......b10	151	800	do	121
400	do......s3	149	700	P., F. W. & Chi.	143
200	do	149½	100	do	144
200	do......c	149	300	do	143½
200	Mich. Cen.	146	100	do	143¾
200	do......c	146	500	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	77
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	106	350	do	78
400	do	105	100	T. H. & Alt.	78½
100	do......c	105½	100	do......c	78
100	do......c	105¾	100	T. H. & Alt. R. Pr...c	97
700	do	105½	10,000	O. & Miss. C.	52
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	145½	10,000	do	52½
2700	Ill. Cen. R.	138¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	83½
200	do......c	138¼	250	Quick. M. Co.	78
200	do......c	138	200	do	78½
200	do......b3	138½	200	do......b3	78½
200	do	138½	300	Mar. Min. Co.	35
500	Bucks Co. Lead C.	1¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	137½	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	120
600	Erie R.	118	800	do	120½
1300	do	117½	800	do......b3	121
400	do......b3	117¾	300	Gal. & C. R.	135
1400	do	117½	100	do......s60	133
600	do	117½	300	do	133
300	Erie Pref.	110	200	do......s30	132
100	do......s3	110	1400	Cle. & Tol. R. x-d	147
100	Hud. R. R......b10	143	200	do......s10	147
100	do......b10	142½	400	do......b9	148
100	do	141½	200	do......b10	148
300	do	141	900	Chi. & R. I.	117½
400	Harlem R.	192	100	do......b10	118½
600	Reading R.	147	400	do	117½
800	do	145	800	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	138
1800	do	144	300	do	138½
800	do	143½	400	do	139
1200	do	143	100	do	138½
1300	do......b3	143½	50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	74½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	144	700	Tol. & Wab.	71
100	do	143	300	do	70½
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	102	50	Canton Co.	67
100	do......s3	102	500	Cumb. Coal......b5	81½
1200	do	102½	300	do......s3	81
300	do	102¼	100	do......b in w	81
300	do......b3	102½	100	do	81
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s3	139	1100	Quicks. M. C.	77½
300	do	140½	200	do......b3	77
300	Ill. Cen. R.	137	600	do	77
100	do	136	100	do......b3	77½
1100	do	134	200	Cen. Coal	70
300	do......s3	134	1000	Bucks C. L. Co.	1¾
200	do	133½	10,000	Sandy R. Coal &	
200	do	133½		Oil Co. 1st M. B.	96
100	do......b3	134	10,000	do......b10	96½
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	5,000	do......s10	96¼

SATURDAY, April 16—P. M.

The price of Gold fell off this morning to 171@171½ per cent. at the First Board of the Stock Exchange. At and after the Second Board, 173½@173@172 per cent. The export demand for this day's steamers $950,476, making for the whole week $1,002,484. The sale of Gold to the Importers to pay Customs Duties from the Treasury Office, to-day, amount to $1,017,000, making for the week, $4,992,000. The Customs paid in to-day, are $1,013,000, making for the week $3,574,000, by far the heaviest amount ever taken in a single week.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, to-day, were as follows:

At Treasury Office	$75,550
First National Bank	530,000
Second National Bank	300,000
Sixth National Bank	140,000
Together	$1,045,550

There was a very sharp demand for money to-day, which was more severely felt upon the Stock Exchange business than upon any other financial class, though the banks themselves were so severely pressed for greenbacks to pay into the Treasury as to be compelled to call in a portion of their demand loans.

There was something of a panic feeling on the railway speculation to-day, owing to the demand for money and the apprehension of increased stringency next week. The decline in the list at the First Board was very rapid from the start on almost every description, East and West, and the extreme changes from the best sales of Friday were from 7 to 15 per cent. The realizations, by needy sellers, were quite large although the list of business includes a considerable amount of short contracts. The operators who feel *bearishly* inclined have no difficulty in selling for cash and borrowing the Stocks for delivery. The great bulk of the cash transactions, likewise, were the result of the pressure for money. The Government Stocks were comparatively steady, and a portion of the miscellaneous shares stood the pressure pretty well.

At 4 o'clock there was continued depression in the Railway speculation, and the ultimate fall in prices since Friday is very heavy throughout the list. The Mining Stocks are almost wholly neglected, and many of the new schemes unsalable. At the very close, on the Street, the Railways were to all appearances in a fresh panic.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	114	Mich. Central	153	142
U. S. 5-20's	112⅜	111	Mich Southern	112½	102
N. Y. Central	141	137	Mich Guarant'd	150	140
Erie	121	116½	Illinois Cen	146¼	133
Erie Preferred	112	110	Pittsburgh	127	120
Hudson	148	139	Fort Wayne	145½	138
Pacific Mail	229	226	Rock Island	128	117½
Harlem	190	192	Galena	141	132
Canton	72	65	Reading	158½	140
Treas. Cer. new	99	99	Quicksilver	81½	76½
Toledo	148	147	Cum'land Coal	83½	80
Northwest	67	61	Mariposa	36	32½

We understand that the proposed Belmont Gold Mining Company for Colorado has been abandoned, and the preliminary subscriptions returned to the Stockholders.

Very little attention was paid to the Bank Stocks to-day. The following bids were made:

State of New-York	111	Hanover	105
Commerce	116	Irving	106
Ocean	101½	Metropolitan	121
American Exchange	121	Continental	105
Bank of N. America	110		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Ill. Central, '75	118
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '57	115	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	98
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds. In.	92
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	117	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	135	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94½
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, 68	105	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 3ds, '83	120	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	112
M. S. & N I. S. F.	115		

Uniform National Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Bank of France was established in 1803. Its charter gave it the exclusive privilege of issuing bills payable to the bearer for fifteen years. In 1848, a few departmental banks had been created, and were in existence, but by a decree of the Republic, made in April of that year, these were compelled to become branches of the National Bank, to which, and to its branches in the Provinces, the right to issue bank notes, in our meaning of the words, was, and continues to be restricted. The result is a paper currency of uniform value throughout the Empire, having the necessary inland exchange upon bills redeemable at a considerable distance from the place of circulation, because these notes are not receivable for taxes and customs duties.

The Bank is the fiscal agent of the Government, carries an account current with the Treasury of above 150 millions of francs, regularly makes advances upon the accruing taxes, and holds government securities to more than the nominal amount of its capital. It is essentially a government institution. The Emperor appoints its Governor and Deputy Governor, the Directors only being elected by its Stockholders.

The Bank of England, in like manner, and to equal effect, is a government agent. Eleven of the fourteen millions of its capital is permanently invested in national securities. It holds the cash of the army and navy, advances very largely upon the taxes and excises, receives the cash payments of the customs, manages the national debt, contracts the government loans, and pays the interest to the holders. Under the present charter, granted in 1844, the Government is pledged to grant no charters thereafter to other banks of issue, and allows the bank to compound with such of the existing banks as are disposed to surrender the privilege of issuing circulating notes; intending that, as soon as such charters expire, the exclusive privilege of issuing currency shall be secured to the national institution. England has a dear-bought experience of the Brierian system of money-making corporations, thousand-limbed, headless and heartless, which has its correspondents in our own history. She carried on her wars with the French Republic, NAPOLEON, and the United States upon an irredeemable paper currency. In the five years immediately following the battle of Waterloo, one hundred of these corporations went into bankruptcy, and in the years 1824-5 and '6, ninety more of them swamped on the excess of their circulation. The ruinous discounts which they had cost to the holders while they circulated, amounting to more than their pretended value, and what was left of their nominal value sinking into nothing in the hands of those who last held them. A country depending so largely and so delicately upon its commercial soundness as England, could endure such a system no longer, and the monster mob is doomed irretrievably. The currency manufacture, so long heterogeneous, irresponsible and ungovernable, is replaced by a money system which represents the accountability and resources of the whole people.

This is the tendency of the times. Communities far enough advanced from the primitive form of exchange by direct barter to require a system relieved of its inconveniences, necessarily look for agencies which, with equal security, may carry on their domestic commerce through representative mediums at once the cheapest, quickest and safest which they can devise. Instead of exchanges of values in substance, they aim at effecting payments and receipts by "set-off." Needing only to receive and pay the balances of their general dealings, they must have clearing-houses, of which every bank of discount and deposit is an example in miniature.

Savages cannot trust each other; civilized men must trust somebody or something to nearly the whole amount of their dealings. At first they employ banks and bankers in the service. These receive the values in course of exchange in money and credits; set them off against each other upon their books, and pay over the balances resulting to their customers; or, at least, this is their proper office. But, unhappily, their agency, especially where they are also banks of issue, and make payments in their own notes, has ever proved eminently insecure, always expensive, and often worthless. A better instrumentality is the necessity of our stage of civilized commerce. The representatives of values which we need, must have the character of that which England and France have so nearly attained. The faith of the nation must replace the faith of corporations. The sovereignty which stamps and accredits the coin of the country, must draw within its guardianship the entire currency, and warrant and defend its value to all who are asked or compelled to use it.

The United States national banking system, just now initiated, is the very first endeavor that we have made to regulate the value of the money of the country. At the very outset it has demonstrated its power to effect uniformity and equality of exchange value at the par of the notes issued by the Treasury, without respect to the place of issue, or the character of the institutions that issue it, and above the market rates of all other bank paper, except in the nearest neighborhood of their respective locations. At St. Louis every National bank note from Maine to Wisconsin is exactly at the par of greenbacks, while exchange is quoted at 1 ℔ cent. against Philadelphia, and a ½ ℔ cent. against New-York. The prices current of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, show the same thing. Thus, these notes of the national banking system have achieved the prime requisite of a currency, which is uniformity of value through the whole range of intended circulation. They also answer the next requirement—they are everywhere of the highest market value that any paper money can hold on the conditions in which they are tried. The Government holds the securities on which they are based in trust for their redemption, and guarantees their prompt conversion into lawful money besides, without any of the risks or delays that expose other paper money to the losses by brokerage.

Nothing more than this can be asked; nothing less should be allowed. It meets the public necessity, and commands the public judgment. Great as the revolution is which it contemplates on our money system, it is simply inevitable. Working side by side with the old system, it can by its inherent force supplant it. Congress may as well understand it so, and give us without delay the best form of legislative provisions which they can devise for its earliest and highest success. The banking capital in the existing State corporations must sooner or later conform or yield to it; for in its presence they cannot long maintain their existence. The best of them only live to countenance the worst. They can render a worthier service and a better paying one by coming up fairly to the work required from them by all the interests with which they are concerned.

E.

Fourth National Bank.

OPINION AS TO THE LEGALITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING, AND THE POWERS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, BY HON. JAMES EMOTT, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, AND DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ., OF NEW-YORK.

Our opinion has been asked by certain shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, who have united in the call for a meeting of the shareholders on the 14th day of April, instant, as to the legality of the meeting thus called, and the powers of the shareholders when assembled.

Before discussing these questions, it will be proper to advert for a moment to the character and constitution of Banking Associations organized under the act of Congress of February 25, 1863.

The act contemplates that persons desiring to commence the business of banking under its provisions, should associate themselves by the signature of articles. The precise character or contents of these articles of association is not prescribed, but they are, of necessity, the fundamental law of the association or corporation, and are in that particular analogous to the charter of a corporation, which derives its existence directly from the legislative power, by a single act of its will. They contain the regulations which are necessary to the organization of a corporation, with respect to its duration, its place, the number and terms of its officers and their powers, the capital and the shares into which it is divided, and the respective powers and duties of the officers and members of the body, so far as these various subjects are not regulated expressly by the act. It is plain, also, both from the nature of the case and the frame of the statute, and from analogy and the practice which obtains, and has been sanctioned by the courts in the cases of State corporations, formed under general laws, that these articles may and should provide for their alteration or amendment, in all particulars in which the statute gives discretionary power to the corporation, at any time and in any manner not inconsistent with the act of Congress. The articles of banks formed under the General Banking Law of New-York, and of other corporations formed under general laws of the State, invariably contain provisions for their alteration at the pleasure of the corporators. The power to make such amendments is often restricted by various conditions, but these restrictions only prove its existence, and that without them it would be absolute. This act, in effect, authorizes persons associating in conformity to it to form a corporation, and to change the character of their corporation, or the regulations of its existence, at their pleasure, in any respect not contrary to the law. It is, in effect, a delegation of legislative powers to the corporators for this purpose, and their action is as effectual to modify as to create, and as complete when done as if it had been accomplished by a direct exercise of legislative power.

The act requires that a certificate of certain particulars and facts in respect to the association should be made, acknowledged, and filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. That officer is then to make a certificate, showing that the association has complied with the provisions of the Banking Act, which is to be published, and thereupon the association becomes incorporate, with the powers authorized and conferred by the act, and defined by its articles. One of these powers specified in the eleventh section of the statute, is the power to make by-laws for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and the transfer of its stock.

It will be necessary, presently, to advert further to the subject of these by-laws. At present it is sufficient to say, that as the articles together with and resting upon the Legislature grant contained in the act, must be considered as the charter of the body, like the Constitution of a State, the by-laws are, as has been often said in similar cases, the statute laws of the body, and when duly adopted, supreme within itself. Thus constituted, the association becomes as it were a commonwealth in itself, and under such general laws as that before us, it possesses the largest possible power of self-government and control.

1. It will hardly be denied that the faculty of assembling in corporate meeting to transact the business of the corporation is inherent in the stockholders or corporators of such a body. All the powers of the body corporate will remain and reside in the corporators to be exercised by them, if they are not delegated by their articles or conferred by the law upon the officers, and the residue of power and final control rests there in all cases. The manner of convening such meetings depends, of course, upon the law and the articles. If these are silent, yet the power to assemble remains, and if there is no provision as to notice, all that is necessary is, that all the members of the corporation should have reasonable notice. (Angel & Ames on Corp., sections 492-3-4, and cases cited.) In the present case, the power to assemble is recognized by the statute, and power to call the shareholders together is given by article 7 of the articles of association, when it is desired to amend or change the articles themselves. The statute, however, does not, nor do the articles, prescribe or require any particular time or length of notice, except in the single case of a special election of directors. We are unable to perceive how the inference, that no shareholders' meeting can be legal without thirty days' notice, by publication in two newspapers, can be drawn from the facts that the act recognizes the power to hold meetings for other purposes, while it only prescribes this particular notice for this particular one. To us, the inference seems just the contrary. Nor can any by-law adopted by the directors merely, if the directors have power to adopt by-laws, limit or restrain the power of the shareholders in this respect. That power is original and inherent, and nothing but the sovereign legislative power of Congress, or the will of the corporators expressed in their association can limit it. The directors may limit their own power to call meetings of shareholders, but they cannot interfere with the right secured by the articles to the shareholders to do so. And the by-law which the directors have adopted, and which is supposed to affect the present question, really has no bearing on it. It simply regulates their action, when, as a board, and not as shareholders, they call a general meeting. It does not attempt to prescribe what notice of such meeting shall be given by the shareholders, who exercise their right under the articles to do so.

We are unhesitatingly of opinion that the right to call the shareholders together, according to the rules of the common law, and under the articles, requires for its exercise only, that reasonable notice should be given to the shareholders, and that ten days notice, which has been given here, cannot but be deemed reasonable.

2. The powers of the shareholders when assembled are limited only by the law and the restriction they have placed upon themselves. That they may alter their articles of association is plain. It results from the general considerations to which we have already referred. It is expressly conferred by the eighth article of the association.

> "8. These articles of association may be changed or amended at any time by the vote of stockholders owning a majority of the stock of the association, and any three stockholders may call a meeting of the stockholders for this purpose."

It is recognized and implied in the act of Congress, which in the 12th section forbids any change in the articles to impair the rights of creditors of the association, implying that any other alteration may be made. We can hardly suppose that the powers of the meeting of the 14th of April, if legally called, as we have no doubt it is, to change any article of this association, will be seriously questioned.

3. the power to make by-laws also belongs to the whole corporate body, to be exercised by all its members. It must be exercised by them, and no by-laws can be otherwise made unless it has been expressly delegated to officers or some governing body. (Ang. & Ames on Corp., § 327, and cases cited.) The National Banking Law makes no such delegation; nothing of that sort is claimed. Power to make by-laws is given to the corporation, and not to its directors or officers. The articles of this bank, art. 6, give the directors power to make all by-laws which are necessary to regulate the business of the bank, but this is a limited grant, referring merely to the ordinary transactions of its business. In any construction of it, however, it cannot exclude the power of the shareholders to make by-laws, because that is inherent and original; besides as the shareholders at their meeting have power to change the articles, they may entirely resume even this grant of power, and thus leave the whole power over this subject entirely with themselves. The power to make any and all by-laws could not then be questioned.

4. Lastly, we are asked whether this association can, by a vote of a majority of the shareholders, discontinue its business and dissolve itself, or proceed to a dissolution of its corporate existence. Upon this point we are unable to entertain any doubt. By an act of Congress these associations are allowed to fix the term of their existence at any period not exceeding twenty years, and it is not easy to see why they may not accelerate its termination if they see fit. It is true, they are in a sense public instruments or agents, but they are of the precise character created by their own act under the sanction of the law, and they may provide for winding up whenever their interests demand. The State banks have always claimed and exercised this power under a similar statute, and no one has ever questioned it. The articles of this bank provide for a termination of its existence sooner than the period of twenty years by the clause in the 9th article which authorizes a dissolution by a majority of the stockholders. It is said that to terminate a corporation there must be a surrender by the corporate body, and its acceptance by the Government. The answer to this is, that the acceptance by the Government is implied in the grant of power in the statute to these associates to form and to limit, and, of necessity, to terminate their existence. All this results from the statute itself, and no new exercise of legislative power is required to that end. Besides, the proposition itself is only true in a qualified sense in this country. It was adopted by the courts in England to protect corporations from attacks of the sovereign power designed to deprive them of their privileges without their consent. It cannot be asserted to prevent corporations existing under general statutes with supreme control over themselves in all particulars not expressly provided for by the statute, or from terminating their existence when their interests require it, in the mode which their articles permit. The permission or provision in such articles to that effect is as sufficient as an express clause in a charter would be.

In our judgment, the stockholders of this bank, at the ensuing meeting, can dissolve and terminate their corporate existence.

JAMES EMOTT,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.—The Confederate steamer *Florida* arrived at Tenerine, from Madeira, on the 4th inst., and having taken in coals, proceeded to sea again on the following day. On the 6th, the Federal war-steamer *St. Louis* arrived also from Madeira, where, our readers will recollect, she attempted to blockade the *Florida*. It is now thought the *Florida* intends cruising in the vicinity of the equator, and that the *Georgia*, which has not been heard of since leaving Cherbourg, is for the West Indies. Nothing has been heard of the *Alabama* since January, when, it may be remembered, she was reported off Bombay, and the United States steamer *Wyoming*, on the look-out for her, was, by latest advices, at Amoy.—*Liverpool Courier.*

LAW REPORTS.

Action Against the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Miller.

James Scott vs. Lynch, Sheriff.—The plaintiff, who is a clothing merchant, claimed to recover the contents of a saloon at No. 239 Broadway, which had been levied upon under an execution in favor of E. V. Haughwout and others against Lurad C. Heath, about the 17th of March, 1863. The plaintiff claimed under a bill of sale dated March 14, 1863. It appeared that there had for a long time existed intimate business relations between the plaintiff and Heath, and plaintiff claimed that at the time the bill of sale was executed Heath owed him about $9,000. That on the 15th of April Heath also conveyed to him a house and lot in Eleventh-street, and two houses in High-street, Brooklyn. The origin and nature of the indebtedness, and the conduct of the parties after the sale were closely investigated. The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict, and this morning reported that they had been unable to agree.

For plaintiff, E. Haines and Fish; for defendant, S. L. Hull and A. J. Vanderpoel.

Surrender of Leasehold Property—Leases Made by Agents.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

Jehial J. Post vs. Henry Martens and Robert Cross.—This action was brought to recover balance due for rent of premises No. 9 First-street, under a lease dated Nov. 28, 1859, to commence May 1, the ensuing, for three years at $300 per annum, and croton water tax, and keep premises in repair. The lease was signed by James H. Thorne, as agent for plaintiff. The defendants answered separately—Martens averred that another lease bearing date Feb. 17, 1860, was executed by Thorne, as agent, and for the same terms and upon the same conditions as the lease sued on, to the defendant Cross individually, and that he was ousted from the possession of the premises by reason of the letting to Cross. Cross on the other had averred the execution of the second lease, and that he was kept out of possession by reason of the defendant Martens, having possession. Thorne swore that he was agent for the plaintiff, and had authority to execute the lease in suit, but had no authority to execute the lease to Cross. On his cross-examination he stated that he executed the lease to Cross, as plaintiffs' agent, but held both defendants under the lease in suit. A receipt was shown him dated Nov., 1861, for $75, received from Cross on account of rent of the premises in question. He admitted the money was received from Cross. Thorne was cross-examined at much length. The lease to Cross was offered in evidence, and ruled out on the ground that Thorne had no authority to execute it.

Mr. Réavey, for defendant Martens, moved for a non-suit, and contended that by the reletting to Cross there was an obstruction of the beneficial enjoyment of the property, and it operated as a diminution of the consideration of the original lease, and, although it might not amount to a physical eviction, it suspended the rent. That the making and delivery of the lease to Cross operates as a surrender in law of the original lease. That Martens having knowledge of the making and delivery of the lease to Cross, and, not objecting thereto, there was a surrender of his interest in the premises, and an acceptance by the plaintiff and a confirmation and acquiescence in such lease. The court denied the motion, and the defendant excepted. Mr. Comstock opened for the defence and called the plaintiff as a witness. He stated that Thorne was his agent, and that he had no knowledge of either lease until this suit was brought. Cross testified that the counterpart of the lease in suit was destroyed when the last lease was executed. Martens swore he did not have possession of the premises after the lease to Cross was made.

Mr. Réavey renewed his motion for a non-suit, which was denied. The jury, by direction of the court, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Twenty days were given to defendant to make a case on appeal.

Gleasen & Coe for plaintiff; A. H. Réavey for Martens; Comstock & Hartwick for Cross.

United States Circuit Court—April 16.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. George M. Cunningham.—A motion was made in behalf of the defence in this matter that the court fix an early day for the trial of it. The defendant is indicted for willfully casting away the ship *Senator*, of which he was Captain. After hearing counsel the court ordered the trial to proceed on Monday, April 23, or that the defendant be discharged on his own recognizance.

Action for Damages by Car Conductor.

MARINE COURT—APRIL 15.

Before Judge Alker.

Keenan vs. Conlan & Spencer.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff while in the discharge of his duty as conductor, by reason of the fault and carelessness of the defendants.

The car was on its way down to South Ferry, on "The Belt Railroad Line." The wagon of the defendant's was loading in Mangin-street, and the horse attached thereto obstructed the track. Upon the driver of the wagon pulling his horse off the track, the car started, and when three quarters past the wagon the driver of the wagon struck his horse, and the shaft came in contact with the car, and scraped along the side, and tore off the iron handle from the car, and struck the conductor in his side.

The jury, after a half an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for thirty-four dollars, with full costs.

William A. Boyd for plaintiff; William B. Quinn for defendants.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address,
A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
For Spring and Summer in great variety.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) will offer at Retail on Monday, April 18, a new and very desirable article of
WATERPROOF CLOAKING.
Also, FRENCH and ENGLISH CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c., in great variety.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS.
Several choice lots just received per Steamers at retail
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
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LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
A great variety of LATEST PARIS SHAPES, now ready.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Also, CORNICES, LOUPS, TASSELS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SHAWLS, CAPES, COIFFURES, BARBES, SETS.
PARASOL COVERS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street,)
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Spring and Summer Hosiery, Undergarments, Gloves Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Suspenders, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
10 CASES NEW SILKS—CHINE, STRIPED and PLAIDS.
PLAIDED SILKS at 75c., worth $1 00.
BLACK SILKS at cost price, for this week only.

DRESS GOODS.
TAFFETAS LAINE, ⅞ wide, at 55c., PLAIN and PLAIDED, worth 80c.
GRENADINE BAREGE, one yard wide at 38c., worth 60c.,
in ALL COLORS IN PLAIN and PLAIDS.
CHECKED VALENCIAS at 28c., worth 40c.
NEW BRIGHT PLAIDS in GRENADINE BAREGE,
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.
NEW INVOICES.
RICH PRINTED PERCALES and ORGANDIES, just landed.
CLOAKING and WHITE GOODS, positively at cost.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

P. S.—All goods sold to PERSONS VISITING NEW-YORK will be sent to any part of the United States, free of expenses.

MOWBRAY'S NEW STORE,
214 BOWERY, BETWEEN SPRING & PRINCE,
WILL BE OPENED
MONDAY, THE 18TH APRIL,
WHEN THE LARGEST STOCK OF
CLOAKS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.
OUR OWN AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,
WILL BE THROWN OPEN
FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.
THE GARMENTS ARE
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER,
OF ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS,
AND THE LATEST STYLES,
RANGING IN PRICE:
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS FROM $6 50 UP,
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CHILDREN'S CLOTH DO. FROM $3 UP.
CHILDREN'S SILK DO. FROM $4 UP.
IN ADDITION TO OUR CLOAK STOCK,
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK
OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
PRICE FROM $1 25 UP,
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CLOTHS,
FOR LADIES', MEN'S AND
CHILDREN'S WEAR.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
POLITE ATTENTION TO ALL CUSTOMERS.
O. & J. MOWBRAY.
269 GRAND, corner FORSYTH.
214 BOWERY, bet. SPRING and PRINCE.

SURVEY AT A GLANCE
THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the current season he has introduced upwards of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat
FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,
as his store now contains. It would seem as if
TASTE AND FANCY
could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over
TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES
which are all special to the season.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.

Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation. 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince streets.

SPRING CLOAKS.
SPRING CLOAKS.
SPRING CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
for the next fifteen days, on account of removal the 1st of May to No. 1,127 Broadway. The largest and most select stock of cloth and silk garments as can be found anywhere in the City. CROSBY & McDANIELS,
No. 747 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

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MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 old works on American history on hand.
10,000 Standard works, magnificent bindings, half price.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a rosewood case, drawers on each side; worth $110, will be sold for $65. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building.

REAL ESTATE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A short drive above Central Park, contains fifteen large airy rooms, gas, &c.; one acre of land beautifully shaded; fruit and vegetable garden; good carriage house; fine view of Harlem River and McComb's dam; for healthfulness unsurpassed; access to City; Hudson River cars seven minutes walk; stages and boat every hour; price, $17,000; terms easy; furniture, which is mostly new, will be sold at a fair valuation, as the parties wish to leave for Europe. Apply to JONES & TARBELL, No. 12 Vesey-st.

$3,400.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses, with subcellars, water and gas, located on Walworth-st., 100 feet from Dekalb-av., on which the cars run to Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—BROWN STONE DWELLING, between 5th and 6th-avs.; gas-fixtures, modern improvements, in complete order; possession immediately. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, WITH ONE OR TWO acres of land, as may be wanted, with orchard of good fruit; two minutes from depot; trains leave five times per day; one hour from New-York. Inquire at No. 17 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE, front house and lot, on 37th-st., near 5th-av., (extra built,) in good order and full-size lot. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO LET OR LEASE, THE NEW four-story brick building, 95x25, in Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Clinton sts., with or without steam power. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HIGH stoop house and lot, on Lexington-av., (corner,) with stable on the rear lot. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A DELIGHTFUL residence, large house, gas and water, beautiful grounds; choice location. AARON OGDEN, No. 79 Trinity Buildings.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 28 East 38th-st. Inquire of P. D. ROBINS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY-PLACE, belonging to the late James S Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the City and one mile from Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees and house well furnished; oyster bed on the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to G. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, or WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated on the Shore Road leading from Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton, five miles from Brooklyn and about one mile from the Fort, with an unsurpassed view of the Bay and Narrows. The house is of brick, and contains fourteen rooms. About four acres of land, with ample stables, coach-house, &c., will be leased with the house. Apply (from 8 to 10 A. M.) for further particulars, of A. M. WHITE, No. 104 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—AT ALLENTOWN, MONMOUTH County, N. J., a handsome country residence, with 11 acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit of all varieties. On the premises are a large double house, nearly new, 44x30; large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in good order. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to G. R. WIKOFF, Princeton.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.—Price $600.—A furnished farm-house and 8 acres, consisting of orchard, fruit trees and meadow; 21 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad; house 300 yards from the depot at Uniontown; accessible four or five times a day, each way. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—near Sing Sing, with every requisite for a genteel Summer or Winter residence; fine buildings; beautiful views; good fruit, &c. Apply for particulars, at No. 376 Washington-st. Furniture, if desired, can be had also.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—A NEAT house; 10 rooms; half acre of ground; plenty of fruit trees; stable and carriage-house; healthy location; desirable in all respects. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about 7 acres of land, on which is a double two-story house, barn, &c. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Furnished or unfurnished, modern house, healthy location, good neighborhood, near the water, and within an hour's ride of the City; four acres of land, barn, &c. Address E. F., Flushing.

CLOSTER, N. J.—ADJOINING THE STATION of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey—Twenty-five acres, nearly all tillable, fruit trees, comfortable house, to lease. Apply to J. M. TOWER, rear office, La Crosse Railroad, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second story of the new building at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 22 feet high and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns, and elegantly finished; suitable for armories and drill-rooms, churches, lodges, billiard rooms, concert and lecture rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by half the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET.—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 40th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE FIVE-story brown-stone-front store No. 157 Duane-st.; 26 feet by 80; strong and substantial; suitable for any kind of business. Apply to O. BLUNT, No 118 9th-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—Suitable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE ON 59TH-st., fronting Central Park, between 7th-av. and Broadway; 12 rooms; water in; rent $400. F. M. CURRY, No. 62 Pearl-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—THE HIGH BASEMENT NO. 330 Fourth-st., 22x70 feet. Apply on the premises, or to A. W. GRISWOLD, No. 62 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1, a well-furnished house, with about two acres of ground, well shaded, and stable. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE first floor, in the vicinity of Broadway and Wall-st., suitable for an Insurance Company. Address WESLEY, Box No. 3,382, stating location and terms.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THE PRESENT busy season, our friends are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits, so that rooms may be ready for them on their arrival. STETSON & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 2 FOR FOUR adults, child and nurse, with one large and one small room on third floor. Address, stating terms, J. M., No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—COUNTRY LODGINGS FROM FIRST of May, by a single gentleman, requiring bed-room and sitting-room; breakfast and supper daily; also, dinner on Sundays; house healthfully situated, about one hour from Wall-st., by boat or rail; private family might suit; Staten Island preferred. Address, terms and particulars, W., Box No. 2,905 Post-office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD wanted, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant. Address, stating terms and locality, D. S., Box No. 1,461, Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman who understands the care of children and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; City reference. Apply at No. 53 West 21st-st.

HELP WANTED

SMART LAD WANTED—FROM 15 TO 18 years of age, to learn to sell goods; a good opportunity for a bright youth; one who has some knowledge of the paper-hanging business preferred; must have unexceptionable reference, and reside with his parents. Address Box No. 1,907 Post-office.

A CLERK WANTED. A CLERK WHO writes an elegant plain engrossing hand. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 500 Brooklyn, with references, and stating salary expected.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—14 TO 16 YEARS old; one who can bring good recommendations. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD DRY GOODS salesmen; also, parcel boys. Apply to HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

SAN ANTONIO
[illegible] OF ARIZONA.

[illegible] SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $[illegible] EACH. [illegible] ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC G. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May [illegible], 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metalurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angelos, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ⅌ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ⅌ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine, if worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

40,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR	$100 EACH
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT	50 EACH

$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 28th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BOND, New-York,
A. A. SUMNER, New-York,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York,
JOSEPH B. STEWART, Washington City,
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.

TREASURER.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.

SOLICITORS.
WHEELER & ARMSTRONG, in New-York.
CASSERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources.

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Ledge, in Napa County, California, about seventy miles northeast of San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office; a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 6-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited, the principal supply thus far having been drawn from those of Almaden, in Spain, Idria, in Austria, and the New Almaden mines, in California. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; nor of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnabar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz., only $2,000,000, for the property, with $400,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.

Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH,
WM. A. RICHMOND } Corporators.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 55 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 23, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER,
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT,
President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY,
Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
CUMBERLAND,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
82 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles.
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.
29 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.
8 Bales Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.
50 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.
FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.
8 Cases Sundries.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.
1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.
From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

By order of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND, as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 248 feet long, 26 feet beam, 11 feet hold; side-wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has elegant cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 Aw.

She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE CORNER LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, to close a concern, on THURSDAY, April 21, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ELEVENTH-AV. LOTS—Two lots beautifully situated at the northeasterly corner of 11th-av. and 100th-st., each lot 25 feet 5½ inches on the 11th-av., by 100 feet in depth.

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 100th-st., each 25 feet 5½ inches on the avenue, by from 105 to 109 feet 9¼ inches. The soil is very fine, being a choice garden spot. The title is perfect. $400 on each lot can remain on mortgage two years from last January. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 10 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Dean-st., and commencing 200 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 42 feet square, with an extension, all in good order. Coach-house and stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office No. 125 3d-av.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the Drovers' Hotel, Nos. 4 and 6 Hall-place, opposite Tompkins Market, between 6th and 7th sts., consisting of mahogany furniture in hair cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, sideboards, bedsteads, fine hair and straw mattresses, elegant feather beds, about 20 in number; tables, chairs, crockery, &c.; also the fixtures of the bar-room, comprising counters, kegs, stove, small iron safe, beer-pumps, glassware, &c., &c.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

THE COMMITTEE ON ART OF THE METROPOLITAN Fair will sell at auction, by catalogue, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., (and the following evenings until complete,) the paintings and other works of art, now on exhibition in the gallery, being the contributions of the artists to the fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

The sale will commence at 7½ P. M. Admittance during the sale, 50 cents.

By order of
JOHN F. KENSETT, Chairman.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND WEST 46TH-ST.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by order of the executors of GEORGE YOULE, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 172 Lexington-av., (in fee,) and the leasehold property known as No. 175 West 46th-st.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 4th-st., near Broadway, the entire household furniture, viz.: Parlor suites, mirrors, rosewood escretoire, rosewood piano-forte, centre-tables, tapestry and ingrain carpets, extension dining-table, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, glassware, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for horse equipments under the proposals received under call of advertisement of February 23, 1864, for 25,000 sets, the bids under which were opened April 2, 1864:

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 38, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 28, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $24 87, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 78, Cincinnati Depot.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 88, Cincinnati Depot.
George Peters, Newark, 2,000 sets, at $30 50, Frankford Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $31, Alleghany Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $28 75, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $30 50, New-York Arsenal.
C. S. Storms, New-York, 8,000 sets, at $29 30, New-York Arsenal.
Josiah Cummings, Springfield, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New York Arsenal.
Lacey, Meeker & Co., New-York, 4,000 sets, at $30 50 New-York Arsenal.

GEO. D. RAMSEY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES, }

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

MEDICAL.

"LO! THE STAR OF HOPE BEAMS
O'ER US,
Shining brightly on our way;
Lo! the *Healer* goes before us,
Leading to a brighter day.
Ye who long in sickness suffering,
Tossing on your couch of pain,
Comes in now with healthful offering,
That you may be *whole* again."

If you desire to be restored to health go at once to DOCTOR ABNER D. JONES, at No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

☞ Nothing charged for consultation or advice.

DR. JONES TREATS SUCCESSFULLY AND EFFECTUALLY, CANCER, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, CONSUMPTION, TORPID LIVER, CATARRH, ASTHMA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE, DROPSY, LOCKJAW, SPINAL COMPLAINTS, ULCERS OF ALL KINDS, CONSTIPATION OF BOWELS, CHILLS AND FEVER, WITHERED LIMBS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOINTS, CROOKED OR CLUBBED FEET OR HANDS, ALL THROAT OR BRONCHIAL DISEASES.

FEMALE DISEASES—such as
LEUCORRHEA (*Whites*,) IRREGULAR AND DEFICIENT MENSTRUATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENT OF THE WOMB, &c., &c., &c.

☞ NO CONSULTATION FEES!

N. B.—*Charges according to the ability of the patient to pay.*

CANCER! CANCER!! CANCER!!!

DR. JONES' method of curing Cancer is peculiar, and not practiced by any other physician. He utterly repudiates the use of the KNIFE and CAUSTICS. He simply destroys the *Tumor*, and extirpates the *humor* entirely from the system, purifying it from all tendency to return again. A new lease of life is given. Health is completely restored! No need of fear if taken in season. Do not despair because your physician has given you over.

"Never say die!" *Do not delay until it is too late*, but go at once to DR. JONES, and if mortal power can avail you, you may yet be saved.

Delay not, therefore, for to delay is death! But go at once and consult DR. JONES, who will charge you nothing for advice.

DR. JONES' office is at
142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York.
Office hours from 9 to 4, and 7 to 9, evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 138 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Cavalry horses will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at Albany, N. Y., until further notice be given. These horses must comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, completely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. Parties having horses agreeing with these specifications are requested to present them for sale within the next two weeks. Further information can be had at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and fifty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, FOR WHICH a suitable reward will be paid. Apply at 62 5th-av.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY
AND
MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $203 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$203
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$3 0

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	11 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C.,
No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down		$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	$75 00	
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00	
		175 00
Total		$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—SOLDIERS discharged by reason of wounds received in battle can obtain their $100 bounty by applying to us. Pensions, prize money, back pay and all Government accounts collected by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway and No. 34 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fast and elegant United States mail steamship
CREOLE.
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE.
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—The 34th session will commence May 4. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., OTIS BIGBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, by a young lady of refinement and cultivation. Address Miss L. G., Drawer 217, Albany, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN., for both sexes. Six vacancies. For circulars, address LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No 2,561 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Ruskin's Works, 9 vols.; Knight's Shakespeare, 8 vols.; Dickens' Works, 23 vols.; Wilson's Works, 12 vols. For sale by ROBERT H. JOHNSON, No. 17 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

A PATENT FOR SALE.—AN IMPORTANT INvention for Government use, in the civil department, very simple in construction and sure in its operation.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EVENT! GREAT EVENT!
SPLENDID PRODUCTION
OF THE EXCITING SENSATION DRAMA,
POMP, OF CUDJO'S CAVE.
POMP, OF CUDJO'S CAVE.
POMP, OF CUDJO'S CAVE.

founded on Trowbridge's popular novel, "CUDJO'S CAVE," with characteristic scenery, appropriate costumes, splendid music and STARTLING EFFECTS.

Pomp, a Slave	J. E. Nagle
Cudjo, an escaped Contraband	W. L. Jamieson
Toby, a venerable African	Mr. Hadaway
Carl Minnerich, a Dutch lad	Miss Alford
VIRGINIA VILLARS	Mrs. J. J. Prior

Supported by the entire Company.

Act 1.—Mr. Villars' Home—The Plantation—La Topeique Dance by Mr. S. Rainsford, of Hooley's Minstrels.

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.

Act 2.—Cudjo's Cave—Pomp a Fugitive—The Prophecy: "This Continent is about to shake till the last chain of the last slave is shaken off, and the sin is punished and God says it is enough."

Act 3.—Pass in Cumberland Mountains—Carl and Toby prisoners.

Act 4.—Mountain Torrent—Cudjo's Death—Rebels surrender to the Stars and Stripes—Grand Tableau

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, will appear between the acts.

To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.

COLOSSAL GIANTS,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.

Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living.

MAJOR WILLIE BAGLEY, the Wisconsin INFANT DRUMMER, only FOUR YEARS OLD, who beats the world as he does his drum.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS at reduced prices, by PROF. LIVINGSTON.

The celebrated Phrenologist and Psychologist.

THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, aged 7, and 5 years, and 4 months—NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.

A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG
MINIATURE SKATING POND.

Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.

TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.

THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.

A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
and innumerable other curiosities.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.

Lessee and Directress	Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Manager	J. H. SELWYN

THIS EVENING.

The performances will commence with the comic drama in two acts, entitled
OUR WIFE.

Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, &c.

After which, with
New Scenery by .... Hayes
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP.

The New Music composed and arranged by Thomas Baker

And the piece produced with a powerful cast, including MRS. JOHN WOOD AS LOYALINA AND BRIG.-GEN. FORTUNIO,
with
Messrs. Frank Drew, W. Davidge, T. Owens, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris, Miss J. Walters, Mrs. G. Browne, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7¼; Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. NORTON,
WEDNESDAY, April 20.

First time this season of Mrs. Centlivre's elegant Comedy,
THE WONDER!
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Box-book now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. H. RIVERS'
EXHIBITION OF FANCY DANCES,
AND SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18, commencing at 7½.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

TERESA CARRENO'S
SECOND
GRAND CONCERT
will take place at Dodworth's,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON and the "Excelsior Old Folks," will give a grand entertainment of laughter and song, at the Brooklyn Atheneum, SATURDAY AFTERNOON and MONDAY EVENING, April 16 and 18. Afternoon for Ladies and Misses only. Admission, afternoon, Ladies 10 cents. Children 5 cents. Tickets Monday evening, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents. Commence at 3 and 8 o'clock.

PROPOSALS

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, April 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Blankets, Woolen—Army Standard.
Camp Kettles—Army Standard.
Color Belts—Army Standard.
Drums, complete—Army Standard.
Felling Axes (first quality only, and to weigh from 4¾ to 5¼ pounds)—Army Standard.
Felling Axe Handles—Army Standard.
Guidons (Cavalry)—Army Standard.
Kersey, Sky Blue—Army Standard.
Pick Axes—Army Standard.
Pick Axe Handles—Army Standard.
Spades—Army Standard.
Shelter Tents—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, April 20, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, April 21.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this department. Brogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Chip, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.
Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.
Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woolen socks.
Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.
Bone suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.
White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."

ELIAS M. GREENE.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
FAUST.

Director [illegible]

THIRTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF FAUST.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, April 18, at 8,
Last night of Gounod's new and brilliant opera of
FAUST.

FAUST.	
Margherita	Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Siebel	Mlle. Henrietta [illegible]
Faust	Sig. Francesco Mazzoleni
Valentin	Sig. Fernando Bellini
Mephistopheles	Herr Joseph Hermanns
Wagner	Sig. Muller
Martha	Miss Fanny Stockton
Conductor	Sig. J. Nuno

ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 19,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

Garrick and Colman's great comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,
in which Messrs. John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Daly, John Sefton, W. R. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Carman and Miss Green will perform.

TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.

WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. NORTON.

First time this season, Mrs. Centlivre's elegant five-act comedy of
THE WONDER;
Or, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET,
with new and magnificent costumes, beautiful scenery, and a novel and highly attractive distribution of the principal characters.

THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—(Second time this season)—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.

Will be repeated—Wild Oats, The Rivals, The School for Scandal, Love for Love, Married Life, Americans in Paris, and Rural Felicity.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, April 19, 1864,
Last representation
OF
JEAN BAUDRY,
Comedy, in four acts, by M. Auguste Vacquerie.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, April 21, BENEFIT OF M. FAYE.
LE MEDECIN DES ENFANTS, (Drama.)

Box Office No. 678 Broadway, opp. the Lafarge House.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK
begs to announce his
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 21,
upon which occasion he will be assisted by
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
(Her first appearance this season.)
Mme. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
(Her first appearance here.)
Miss BLANCHE CARPENTER,
Mlle. EUGENIE BARNETCHE, Signor CARLO PATTI, Violinist; and Mr. S. C. BEHRENS.

With other novelties, will be performed a grand march for four pianos from the opera "Faust," arranged for this occasion by L. M. Gottschalk.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

For sale, on Tuesday morning, at the Academy, and Pyle's drug-store, corner Pierrepont and Fulton sts.

TERESA CARRENO'S

Second and last GRAND CONCERT, will take place at DODWORTH'S, MONDAY EVENING, April 18, aided by Miss Jenny Kempton, Contralto; Madame Annie Mixsel, P. Donna Debutante; Mr. J. Farley, Tenor; H. Draper, Baritone; and Mr. Muller, Pianist.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 extra; furnished by Scharfenberg, and Beer & Schirmer.

IRVING HALL—MISS MINA GEARY.

MISS MINA GEARY,
begs to remind her friends that her
FIRST BALLAD CONCERT,
assisted by several popular artists, takes place
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, April 18

Tickets 50 cents. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of original pictures by living artists,
IS NOW OPEN, AT THE GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway, daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE WORLD RENOWNED DAVENPORT BROTHERS will open with their mysterious manifestation, startling wonders, and incomprehensible demonstrations, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITTLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.,
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Esq.,
GEO. A. PETERS, Esq.,
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements.
Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE,
Major GEO. A. HILTON,
Capt. W. V. BYRNE,
Capt. N. L. HANSEN,
Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr.,
Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr.,
Capt. WM. RAYNOR,
Lieut. R. MILBANK,
Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON

will speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19,
THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MURDER OF MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN BALTIMORE.

LEXINGTON, } APRIL NINETEEN, { BALTIMORE,
1775. } { 1861.

No reserved seats. Tickets [illegible] cents; for sale (on and after SATURDAY MORNING) at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Platform tickets sold only at the *Anti-Slavery Office*, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS,

The eloquent temperance advocate, whose discourses have won the admiration and applause of all who have heard her, will deliver a lecture

At Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

At Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, April 19.

At Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, April 21.

An impressive moral lesson, and an intellectual feast. Tickets, 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE—ROOM NO. 24.—THE regular Tuesday evening lecture will be held as above, April 19, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL,

Manufacturers of OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. The very best and cheapest now in the market. Warranted in writing for five years. Please send for a circular.

Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st.,
Second block west of Broadway.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia's Mails—Details of the Prussian Repulse at Duppel—American Topics—The Conviction of Mazzini in Paris, &c.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The London *Times* has lately discovered a method more Machiavelic than any of its previous ones in aid of the rebel cause. Outside of Paris, scarcely any of the continental journals publish anything more than the telegraphic reports which are sent over the wires on the arrival of the steamers, and even in Paris only a few persons read more of American affairs than is found in these first telegraphic reports. Profiting by this fact, the *Times* has lately published a lot of dispatches purporting to come from its correspondent in New-York at the last moment of the sailing of the steamer, and which are thus sent by telegraph all over Europe to the press, in company with the regular telegraph made up by Reuter's agent in New-York. I will have no need to tell you how this supplementary telegraph recounts the events passing in America. Its object is to get first before the eyes of readers, and to forestall public opinion, and it is fulfilling most faithfully its mission. The Reuter telegrams were sufficiently damaging to our cause by their more or less partiality to the rebel side; but in this new idea of the *Times* there is no attempt even at impartiality. It is all on one side, and operates as a most powerful weapon in the interest of the rebellion.

The French *Moniteur* shows itself quite as guilty in another way. The experiment is being tried of establishing a French paper at London. This paper, which is called the *International*, and which has managed somehow to subsist for six months, seems at last to have fallen into favor with the Secessionists, and is now devoting a part of its space to an open and violent defence of the rebel cause. The *Moniteur* has lately copied into its columns some of the violent partisan articles of this obscure and almost unknown sheet, and the public accept these articles as speaking the sentiments of the Government.

The labors of the rebel publication agents abroad continue thus to be most effective against the Union cause. The rebels themselves claim that Mr. De Leon has done more for them than all their diplomatic agents put together. Their cause is now put before the European reader with such a rolling of drums and with such a coloring as to completely cover up the Union cause, and to mislead public opinion. For example, the late movement of Gen. Sherman into Alabama, and of Gen. Meade, toward Richmond, are represented by the press generally as the inauguration and the failure of the grand spring campaign, which was to terminate the rebellion. At this distance it is not difficult to convert a raid into a campaign.

Two very handsomely-executed portraits in oil of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard are now on exhibition in Giraud's windows on the Boulevard des Capucines, and attract a great deal of attention. The artist's name affixed is Welch. The following bit of a conversation I heard the other day between two Englishmen as they approached to look at the picture of Davis: "What a gentlemanly, intellectual face!" said one of them. "Yes; quite a different thing from that brigand Lincoln!" said the other.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

GERMANY AND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vienna on the 29th ult., says:

"Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Denmark having accepted Earl Russell's proposal to hold a conference for the purpose of bringing about a definite settlement of the question relative to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, the representatives of the parties to the Treaty of May 8, 1852, will meet in council in London on the 12th of the next month. The Vienna and Berlin cabinets strongly urge the German Bund to coöperate with them in the work of peace, and there is now a fair prospect of their being able to persuade their federal allies to send a representative to the conference. Austria and Prussia have just forwarded an identical note to Frankfort, in which it is the question of the participation of the German Diet in the coming negotiations for peace. Three propositions have been made to the Bund. They are: 1. That Austria and Prussia shall represent the German Confederation in the conference. 2. That the Confederation shall be represented by one of the smaller German powers; and 3. That the secondary States should choose some person to represent them in the conference. Should the last proposion be accepted, either Baron von der Pfordten or Baron Beust will be sent to London. The Bavarian minister, M. von der Pfordten, who is a great authority on federal matters, enjoys high consideration at Frankfort; but he is hardly such a fitting man to represent Germany abroad as is M. von Beust, who is as ready-witted and ingenious as he is talented. The Saxon minister is also well versed in the French and English languages. Very many persons of my acquaintance are of opinion that the conference will lead to no good end; but I am disposed to take a more favorable view of things. I believe that the Emperor of the French is not desirous that Denmark and Germany should come to an understanding; but peace is so much needed by the contending Powers, that they will hardly refuse to make mutual concessions. Yesterday great public meetings were held in various parts of Germany, and, as a matter of course, the spokesmen did all in their power to excite the passions of their hearers, and to persuade them that Germany must continue to insist on the total separation of Schleswig from Denmark."

ALLEGED MUTINY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The *Siècle* publishes, "with due reserve," a letter from a correspondent at Copenhagen, on the 27th, which contains the following:

"I have very important news to send to you to-day. Two days since the Austrian army suddenly abandoned the positions it held round Fredericia, an act which our most able strategists could not explain. The reason has been discovered. All the Hungarians belonging to the Austrian army, officers as well as men, had agreed to pass over to the Danes, to join them in fighting the common enemy of their nationality. Gen. Gablenz was informed of the conspiracy only a few hours before it was carried out. He immediately ordered a retreat to Fredericia. An investigation was instituted, which resulted in a number of Hungarian officers and men being sentenced to death. A private letter from a Danish officer, which reached Copenhagen this evening, and which I have before me, states that the number sentenced was not less than three hundred. So much is certain that the night before last heavy platoon firing was heard in the Austrian quarters, probably the execution of the sentence. The Hungarians, it seems, revolted at the odious work they had to perform. The Italians drafted into the Austrian regiments share the same sentiments. The turn of the Poles of the Grand Duchy of Posen will come next. The German journals will doubtless deny the truth of this statement; but the fact is true, and if I am the first to announce it to you it will doubtless soon be repeated in other quarters."

THE ATTACK ON DUPPEL.

Accounts from Copenhagen of the 29th give the Danish account of the recent attack on Düppel. An official report issued by the War-office on that day, states:

"Dispatches received from headquarters, dated 10 A. M. yesterday morning, announce that at 3 o'clock the Prussians attempted to surprise the position at Düppel, penetrating suddenly between works No. 4 and No. 6. After a vehement engagement, lasting without interruption until 7:30 A. M., our garrison in the works and intrenchments drove back the enemy to his former position. Fighting was general all along the line. On the left wing, the iron-clad battery, Rolf Krake, took part in the engagement, her fire upon the ravines at Venningbund preventing the advance of the enemy, while she was herself engaged by the Broager batteries without effect or loss. Twenty-six Prussians were brought in prisoners to Sonderburg, two of the number being officers, and all belonging to the Eighteenth Regiment, which was foremost in the attack. Our loss cannot yet be distinctly stated, but notwithstanding the violent musketry fire, it is not great.

Advices received from North Slesvig lead to the conclusion that the Prussian troops in Jutland have withdrawn to the southward. The monument in Skamlingsbank is reported to have been pulled down and demolished. Proclamation is stated to have been made in the churches, the day before Good Friday, that Prussian currency is henceforth to be the circulating medium of the country, and that in future none but German money will be received in public offices."

A subsequent account, issued by the War-office, contains the following additional information:

"Our loss yesterday was as follows: Officers killed: First Lieut. Schuma and Second Lieut. Dichmeiss, of the Second Regiment; First Lieut. Petersen of the Tenth, and Second Lieut. Benzon of the Sixth. Officers wounded: First Lieut. Hammelev and Second Lieut. Goldschadt of the Tenth Regiment, badly; Captain Ross of the Second Regiment, slightly. Col. Harbou received a contusion from a spent ball, and will not be fit for service for some time. In non-commissioned officers and privates our loss was 30 killed and 108 wounded; four of the enemy's officers (three wounded) and 27 non-commissioned officers and privates were captured. During a truce agreed upon from 11 till 1 o'clock, the enemy retreated and carried away many dead and wounded. His loss must have been considerable. The attack was made with about 6,000 men, behind whom very considerable reserves were held in readiness, but not brought under fire. The intention of the attacking party is believed to have been to trace a parallel as close to the line of works as possible. When the engagement had terminated, the fire of the batteries at Broager was renewed with vigor."

HAMBURG, Wednesday, March 30.

No official account of the Prussian attack upon Duppel on the 28th has yet been published, but the following details have been gathered from the most authentic and reliable resources.

Regiments numbers Eight and Eighteen, the former being the Guards, the latter consisting of Posen men and Silesians, had occupied the most advanced position for several days, and it was generally understood that they were to commence the attack. Behind these troops lay the Thirty-fifth Regiment in the houses of Duppel, which were set on fire in the course of the engagement. In the night of the 28th the two regiments received orders to advance the outpost line to within 300 paces of the Danish works.

The Prussians moved up, but, says the *National Zeitung*:

"Deceived by a feigned manœuvre of the Danes, who made a fictitious attack upon the left wing of the Prussian position, and, while apparently allowing their retreat to be cut off, enticed the two regiments close up to one of the works, the Prussians did not discover until too late that a considerable hostile division was lying in ambuscade, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the over-impetuous assailants suffered considerable losses."

The *Neue Preussische* (*Kreuz*) *Zeitung* publishes the following detailed and interesting account:

"At 4 A. M. four companies of the Eighteenth and seven companies of the Guards Regiment moved up from the Sönderborg road, attacked the enemy with the bayonet without firing a shot, repulsed him, and took up the prescribed position. The enemy soon returned in force, and was again met with the bayonet, thrown into disorder, and lost 60 prisoners, our troops pressing in the heat of the pursuit close up to the trenches, being on the point, indeed, of carrying them by storm.

In the meantime day broke, and the *Rolf Krake* made her appearance, accompanied by a gunboat, and opened so severe a fire of shell, grape and shrapnel upon the flank and rear of the Eighteenth Regiment, that its position, bombarded also from the intrenchments in front, was no longer tenable. A similar fire was opened from the northern works upon the guards, who, having lost their supports upon the right wing, were compelled to retreat. Here the chief losses occurred.

The retreating troops were overwhelmed by showers of grape, alternating with round shot whenever the ship turned her broadside to the shore. A sharp fire was kept up upon her by the rifled batteries. Once she appeared to be severely hit, her side giving back a clear, sharp, metallic clang, but her fire never stopped.

"At 5 o'clock we saw the first wounded, either being led or carried by the ambulance-men, one of whom was himself severely burnt. At 6, Gens. von Manstein and von Raven returned from the front. After the *Rolf Krake* had cannonaded the shore on this side from 6 to 7 o'clock, she turned and steamed rapidly up to the southern bank of the Bund, close under our batteries, so that they could not reach her in the obtuse angle, and gave them a few farewell shots."

A Hamburgh paper contains the following additional particulars:

"The Prussians reached forts No. 2 and 3 without firing a shot, but were here received by the Danes with shell. At the first fire one shell burst in the midst of the first company of the second battalion, killed several men, and wounded the commandant of the battalion, Griepenberg, by a splinter in the face. The Prussians, nevertheless, advanced bravely, until checked by Danish infantry, who broke out of the works in masses, and opened a lively fire, which, however, owing to the darkness, did little damage, as the men aimed too low. The Danes were repulsed, and the Prussians got within fifty paces of the works, where a cross fire was opened upon them from the ships. Many of the Prussians were wounded by falling upon the *chevaux-de-frise*, or getting into the 'wolf pits'—holes dug in front of the works, and thinly covered with a coating of sticks and clay."

ITALY.

The *Unita Cattolica*, of Genoa, publishes the following letter from Rome, dated the 24th:

"The health of the Holy Father is now entirely reëstablished. The fever lasted only a few days, but it envenomed the erysipelas in the leg and increased the swelling, which may perhaps arise from remaining too long in bed; this slight aggravation rendered a small incision in the heel necessary to allow the humor which had accumulated there to escape. The trifling wound resulting from this operation has compelled His Holiness to remain in bed to-day; he will, however, give the benediction from his pew in the Vatican on Easter Sunday."

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendence* has the following: "It is affirmed that a treaty has been signed between Garibaldi, Kossuth, and a member of the Polish National Government, for what purpose may be readily conjectured, and that the object of Garibaldi's visit to London is to obtain financial resources to carry out this vast conspiracy. I give this as one of the thousand rumors to which the journey of the celebrated Italian patriot is attributed. But in any case I doubt whether this levying of war will have the least chance of producing any effect so long as the French Government continues its determination not to give its support to the cause of the democracy of Europe."

THE "TRIAL" OF MAZZINI IN PARIS.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine tried Mazzini, by default, on the 30th ult., for his share in the plot against the life of the Emperor, for which Greco and his accomplices were condemned in February last. After reading the indictment, which was in substance the same as that against the others, and which was given *in extenso* at the time, the Avocat-Général, M. Merveilleux-Duvignaux, addressed the cour. At the conclusion of his speech the court then retired to deliberate, and afterward delivered its judgment in the following terms:

Whereas, It is proved by the procedure that Mazzini, in 1863, was guilty of a plot having for its object an attempt on the life of the Emperor, the said plot, determined between several persons, having been followed by an act committed or begun for preparing its execution;

Whereas, The guilt of the said Mazzini results principally from the declarations and confessions of the condemned prisoner Greco and from two papers found on the person of the latter, written by Mazzini, and which are: 1. A note beginning with the words, "Da Farigi, a Londra, to Mdme. Rosselly, 58, Middleton-square," and ending with these: 1. "A piano by Broadwood." 2. A note thus worded: "Mr. Flower, 35 Thurloe-square, Brompton London."

Whereas likewise, The crime of which Mazzini is declared guilty is punishable by articles 86 and 89 of the Penal Code, which have been read. Applying to him the said articles, the court condemns Mazzini to the punishment of transportation, and conjointly to the costs of the trial with Greco, Trabucco, Imperatori and Scaglioni.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE DISASTER TO THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Liverpool *Post*, of April 1, says:

"We are happy in being in condition to contradict the idle rumors in Cork as to the breaking up of this splendid steamer. Those connected with the vessel have no such fears. She lies quietly as if at anchor in the Mersey; and the gale yesterday has not done the smallest injury. One hundred stevedores from Liverpool were dispatched by train on Wednesday night, and arrived at Queenstown by special train at 2 P. M. yesterday. The unfavorable reports which have reached Liverpool as to the prospects of the ship have originated in the imaginations and wishes of the wreckers."

THE CASE OF THE SAXON.

From the London Star.

The news by the unfortunate *City of New-York* confirms the important fact, already announced by our correspondent, that the United States District Court has decided in favor of the owners of the *Saxon*, and ordered the restoration of the ship and cargo.

The Government have now a more disagreeable but more imperative duty to perform in relation to the *Saxon*, than to open a controversy upon points of international law. They have to press for prompt reparation from the hands of the Federal authorities for the murder of Mr. Gray. There can be no question now as to the amount of provocation given, or any estimate of the chances that a crew of unarmed sailors would retake the vessel from the prize crew in possession. The latter were in illegal possession by the judgment of an authority which the Federal Cabinet will not seek to dispute, and there can be no justifiable homicide in maintaining illegal possession. We cannot suppose for an instant that Mr. Seward will give any other advice than that satisfactory reparation should at once be tendered. There is unhappily no other mode in which this can be done than by granting a sum of money to the widow and children of the unhappy victim of recklessness, and issuing an expression of regret that such a deplorable occurrence should have been caused by a Federal officer. This, of course, is apart from the trial of the offender, of the result of which we have as yet received no account. We are so satisfied that Mr. Seward will hasten to make due reparation that we would caution the plotters of mischief to refrain from further endeavoring to excite animosity in connection with this most sad affair. They cannot have allowed party zeal and love for slaveholders so to dim their understanding as to imagine that the people or Government of America would approve of acts of high-handed violence against defenceless men, or that the great Republic will not cheerfully pay any sum which can tend, however inadequately, to lessen the evil consequences of a crime for which by the law of nations they are held responsible.

ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

"An Irishman," writing to the London *Globe*, says: "The grant of several millions by Congress for the ostensible purpose of emigration, but in reality for recruiting here, is bringing its fruits in the number of free passages given to America. A highly respectable gentleman from Ballina told me that the enlistments are going on there, depopulating the country, passages being given for sixpence from Sligo to Liverpool, and from thence to New-York; and that a letter received from one of them from the army, stated that he was forced into the railway car on arrival, and forced to fight, instead of working, as agreed on here. Now, this is a matter for our Government to prevent, by instructing our Consul at New-York to see that the contract shall be carried out, and that British subjects shall not be sent off against their will to the war, or by preventing this recruiting emigration."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FOR PEACE.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, on March 26, the Duke of Cambridge made a speech, and, in reply to some allusions by the host, said:

"You have alluded to the circumstance that we are now living in a time of peace, and have, in doing so, expressed your hope that that happy state of things may long continue. As a soldier, I fully share in the sentiments you have expressed, but I cannot disguise from myself the fact that whether we look to Europe or whether we look to America, we see most important transactions going on, and war raging in both continents."

ANOTHER REBEL SCHEME.

The London *Post's* City Article says a private meeting was held on the 31st, of gentlemen connected with the cotton trade, for the purpose of furthering arrangements to import cotton from the Southern States by means of the purchase and withdrawal from circulation of bonds through a company connected with Paris, London and Liverpool. The arrangement is virtually complete.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

From the London Star.

The substitution of Grant for Halleck as Commander-in-Chief has both a political and military importance. In the former aspect it has the significance of an acknowledgment of his signal loyalty to the Government in refusing to be put in nomination for the Presidency. It was no doubt in his power to have caused considerable embarrassment to the Republican party by accepting the honor proffered him by the Democratic journals. Not only would his name have given to that party a candidate at once popular and respectable, but during the Presidential canvass it would have been a difficult and delicate thing for him to continue to receive the instructions of Mr. Lincoln as commander of a great department.

* * * * * * * *

It will contribute much to the same end that Mr. Chase has withdrawn his name from the list of Presidential candidates. His success as a financier and his popularity with the Abolitionists would have made him a serious rival to Mr. Lincoln; and there could be no such rivalry between members of the same Government without injury to the public cause. It would imply a superhuman abnegation of ambition and vanity in American statesmen to suppose that competing candidates for the highest office in the commonwealth could work together for months in unbroken harmony and unabated zeal. Into the question of the wisdom or unwisdom of elective chief magistracy, and of the term of office fixed by the Federal Constitution, we do not enter. But the inconvenience of carrying on a great political agitation and changing the head of the executive during the progress of a war for the very existence of the Republic, is glaringly manifest. Of course it might be outweighed. If Mr. Lincoln had disappointed the hopes of his friends, justified the aspersions of his enemies, and proved generally incapable, it would have been better to remove him, though at the cost of a serious and prolonged excitement, than to renew his lease of office. *But this is not pretended. It is acknowledged that he has done exceedingly well—that he has exhibited a clearness of understanding, a firmness of purpose, and an unselfish integrity, not less serviceable to the Republic than honorable to himself. Since, then, the Constitution permits his reëlection, it appears unwise in the extreme to seek the disturbance of important plans and operations by an agitation and a contest the precise issue of which it must be impossible to calculate.* To our English notions it seems that the coach must stop while changing drivers. If the change from one President to another does not involve even that amount of delay, it can hardly be worth while to make a change at all. Of course it is no business of ours. Even the warmest friends of the American Union are scarcely entitled to counsel its citizens on a subject so purely domestic. But the interests which the Republican party has in charge are not those of the Union only. They embrace questions of world-wide concern—questions of universal justice and philanthropy. It is possible that in the ranks of that party may be some man even better qualified than Mr. Lincoln to advance those interests; but it is probable that in the choice of candidates the party itself may be broken. Mr. Chase was, however, the most formidable of the candidates named; and, *as he has withdrawn, it may be hoped that the first Anti-Slavery President of the United States may also be its second.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

Gen. Hays has received orders from Washington ordering him to prepare for a draft on Monday, but none ordering him to commence the draft. This City is short 3,912 men. It is thought, however, that these can easily be raised, and thus save a draft.

The following letter from Gen. Hays fully explains the position of matters relative to the draft:

Office A. A. P. M.-Gen.,
Southern Division of New-York,
New-York, April 15.

Orison Blunt, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Below I send you a statement of the number of men raised under the call for five hundred thousand to include the 31st of March:

Number raised	17,723
Quota	15,981
Excess on 31st of March	1,742
Quota under call for 200,000	7,389
Deduct excess under call for 500,000	1,742
Deficiency under both calls on 31st March	5,649

From this deficiency is to be deducted all raised since April first. I am, sir, &c.,

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen.

Panic in Stocks and Merchandise—Heavy Fall in Prices.

There was a regular panic in Wall-street and at the Produce Exchange, yesterday. Speculators were terribly punished. Fancy Stocks were pressed for sale, and tumbled down 5@15 ℔ cent.—all Government Securities, however, ruling comparatively firm. At the Produce Exchange prices of Flour fell off 25c.@40c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel; Whisky, 2c.@3c. ℔ gallon, with an unusual pressure to sell. Orders to buy were like "angels' visits."

Fatal Poisoning Case—The Result of an Illegible Prescription.

Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Hannah Flanagan, late a resident of Ninety-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. This lady, who is very respectably connected, died on Wednesday last, under circumstances of a very peculiar nature. The testimony in the case all tended to show that deceased had been for several weeks past complaining, and had been during that time under the care of Dr. Wm. H. Studley, whose residence is in Eighty-second-street. He says he treated her for a disease of the kidneys. Among other medicines which he administered to his patient was a mixture, of nitric acid, *hydragyrum* and water, which, by the mistake of the druggist, Mr. J. W. Woodward, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-seventh-street, was put up in the prescription for *hydrargochlorid*. In plain English, the latter is *corrosive-sublimate*; the former is *quicksilver*. Under this treatment Mrs. Flanagan rapidly grew worse, and after taking the third dose she declined all medicine offered her. She died in great agony. The testimony on the inquest further developed the fact that the druggist who put up the poison was unable to comprehend the prescription given by Dr. Studley.

Dr. Woodward, the druggist, it seems was very careful to inquire whether the mixture was for internal or external use. He also gave special instructions to the messenger to have the family of deceased very careful of the use of the medicine, as it was a deadly poison.

Deputy Coroner Robinson made a post-mortem examination of the body. He found the stomach and intestines much inflamed from the effects of the poison. The mouth, tongue and lips were also found much burned by the nitric acid. In the opinion of Dr. Robinson death was caused by the administration of some corrosive poison.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, Hannah Flannagan, came to her death by *peretonitis*, caused by the administration of *nitric acid*, hydragyrum and water, and we think Dr. Woodward is censurable for putting up such a prescription, as we deem him incapable for putting up prescriptions, on account of his age and eyesight, and we also think that all physicans should write their prescriptions plain, distinct and full."

At the conclusion of the inquest, Mr. District-Attorney Hall desired the Coroner to hold both Drs. Studley and Woodward. They were accordingly held in the sum of $1,000 each, to answer before the Grand Jury. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, aged 55 years.

The Grand-street Arson Case.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The People *vs.* Mark Toplitz. It will be remembered that the accused, Mark Toplitz, was fully committed for trial by Judge Mansfield for arson, in setting fire to his premises, (a hat and cap store,) No. 386 Grand-street.

The prosecution was ably conducted by Fire-Marshal Baker; and upon the evidence produced, Judge Mansfield felt bound to send the accused to the General Sessions for trial.

His counsel, Messrs. Howe and Whitmore, however, sued out a writ of certiorari, and brought the whole case up for review before his Honor, Recorder Hoffman, who, after hearing Mr. Wm. F. Howe for the accused, and the District-Attorney for the people, decided that the testimony was insufficient to place the accused on his trial; and that the magistrate ought not to have held him. The complaint was dismissed by the Recorder, and the accused's recognizances were thereupon canceled, and Mr. Toplitz is now released from restraint.

Naval.

The United States supply-steamer *Union* will leave the Navy-yard at noon to-morrow for Key West, Pensacola and New-Orleans. She takes out a large number of officers as passengers for the East and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons, together with a large cargo of naval stores for the same. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Act. Vol. Lieut. Edw. Conroy; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Levi Crowell; Paymaster, Geo. W. Beaman; Surgeon, S. B. Hoppin; Sailing Master, Geo. F. Wilkins; Acting Ensigns, Philip A. Seabury, Marcus Baird, Caleb H. Armstrong; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Edw. L. Thorpe; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Abraham Brown, Geo. W. Stivers, Sanford A. Slater, Henry Jones; Acting Master's Mates, Edw. Manning, Geo. H. French; Acting Master's Mate, in charge of United States Mail and Express, Henry Wolfe; Captain's Clerk, Henry Corse; Paymaster's Clerks, William S. Underdown, William R. Anderson; Paymaster's Steward, H. G. Ward; Surgeon's Steward, Edward Flugil.

Lectures at De Camp Hospital.

The sick and wounded soldiers sojourning at De Camp United States Hospital, David's Island, N. Y., desire to unite with their Chaplain in a public acknowledgment of the favor extended to them by the kind friends who have participated in the excellent course of lectures just closed at our chapel. During four months we have enjoyed every week an evening full of religious and moral instruction, true intellectual culture, or cheerful recreation, and feel warmly indebted to the following gentlemen for contributing so generously to our improvement and relaxation: Chaplains Devan, Scudder and Jas. B. Merwin, U. S. A.; Surgeons Van Norden and Priestley, U. S. A.; Rev. Messrs. Bliss, C. H. Payson, B. F. Stead, E. W. Syle, D. Stuart Dodge, W. S. Coffey and Edward Taylor, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., and John Fowler, Jr., Esq.

In behalf of many soldiers of the Union,
ROBERT LOWRY, Chaplain U. S. A.
De Camp U. S. Hospital, April 13, 1864.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Hospital Cars.—For the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, hospital cars have been placed on the New-York and Boston Railroad. They are of new and improved style, and should be placed upon all the railroads. Resembling in the outside the ordinary first-class car, the inside is fitted up with nine comfortable stretchers hanging by rubber bands, so that the patients may rest undisturbed by the motion of the car. Twelve easy chairs and several regular passenger seats are provided, and there are also attached to the car a complete cooking apparatus, a large medicine chest, and a wash-room. The design of the gentlemen superintending this through line of railway without change of cars, was to provide all the conveniences and comforts of a hospital, and it has been very successfully carried out under their management. Two experienced hospital stewards and two nurses have been appointed by the Government to take charge of the patients, and everything has been provided to secure their safe and easy passage over the road. One of these cars leaves New-York every morning at 8 o'clock, and one leaves Boston every evening at 8½ o'clock. The number of sick and disabled passengers from New-York averages twenty a day; a register of their names and complaints is kept by the stewards. These cars were manufactured in Springfield, Mass., for the New-York and Boston Express Line of Railway, composed of the following companies, viz.: the Boston and Worcester, E. B. Phillips, Esq., Superintendent; the Western, Henry Gray, Superintendent; the Hartford and New-Haven, E. M. Reed, Esq., Superintendent; and the New-Haven and New-York, Jas. Hoyt, Esq., Superintendent—all of whom, with their full staff of officers, have done everything possible to alleviate the suffering of the soldier in his transit.

Van Amburgh Leaving.—The splendid zoological collection of Van Amburgh & Co., on Broadway, closed Thursday night, and on the 20th inst. will leave the City upon its annual traveling tour. The intermediate time is being employed in removing the furred and feathered inhabitants of this stationary Noah's Ark from their present fashionable City residence to the nomadic contrivances which they will occupy during their approaching seven months' migratory existence. This will be the largest and most costly menagerie that has ever gone through the country, and the enterprise which brings the representatives of animated nature from all quarters of the globe to the very doors of our rural friends, should receive a due appreciation from the public thus benefited. The caravan, when on its travels, will present an imposing appearance. Preceded by a colossal band chariot, gorgeous in gilding and carving, the train of cages and vans will extend over a distance of more than a mile, while the ear will be astonished by a strange intermingling of the strains of the brass band with the hoarse roar of the imprisoned denizens of the forests and jungles. As Mr. Sparrowgrass justly observes, "a menagerie is a good thing to have in the country." Seriously, Van Amburgh & Co. have made preparations to surpass, the present season, all previous attempts in the way of traveling menageries, and from the vast resources at their command, they will doubtless be successful in their undertaking. Norwalk, Bridgeport and New-Haven are among the first places to be visited.

School Eighteen, Nineteenth Ward—Sanitary Commission.—The pupils of this school, under the direction of the principal, Miss Rutherford, assisted by Miss Annie M. Holden, have been engaged during the past two months in preparing for an exhibition in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, which will be given at the school, on Thursday evening next, the 21st inst. To Miss Rutherford too much praise cannot be awarded for her efforts in perfecting the exhibition, thereby increasing the amount for this praiseworthy object. And to Miss Holden, who has been untiring in her endeavors to thoroughly instruct her pupils in their various parts, will also be due a large share of praise. The entertainment will be entirely different from anything heretofore attempted, and the sale of tickets has consequently been large. Those who desire to attend should apply early at the school for cards of admission. The entire proceeds will be handed over to the commission.

Orphan Daughters of Volunteers.—Mrs. Lizzie Bell, who has been devoting herself to the benevolent project of a "Home for the Orphan Daughters of Volunteers," now located at No. 18 West 54th-st., desires the attention of our benevolent citizens called to the following:

Home for the Orphan Daughters of Volunteers, located No. 18 West Fifty-fourth-street, New-York. There is no person authorized to canvass in or out of the City for this "Home," neither *will* there be during the year. Should any represent themselves as being, they are subject to arrest and imprisonment as public impostors and swindlers. City and country papers please copy throughout the North.

LIZZIE BELL, President,
S. G. BEERS, Secretary,
N. WEEKS, Treasurer.

The Citizens' Association.—Every Ward has now an organization, and the work of enrolling members is rapidly progressing. Citizens are in earnest in their efforts to make the organization a powerful one, and there should be no difficulty in inducing the public to rally to the work of reform. Already has the influence of the association been felt at Albany in the action of the Committee on the Tax Bill, and the City will have an earnest of what will ultimately be effected. The association knows no clique, class or party; it is purely a Citizens' Association; and has for its purpose municipal reform.

Renovation of Castle Garden.—Recently there have been many causeless complaints concerning the sanitary condition of Castle Garden. The General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners, Mr. Casserly, in order to avoid the possibility of further comment, commenced, a few days since, a thorough renovation of the building. Powerful disinfectants were used, and the entire premises cleansed by a plentiful application of croton.

The Winslow Family.—Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D., of this City, is preparing a genealogical register of the Winslow family, which will contain biographical and historical sketches of its most distinguished members, from Edward Winslow to Lord Lyndhurst—a period of between two and three hundred years. Information respecting the family will be gladly received by the accomplished gentleman who is engaged in the work.

A Complete File of the Times.—Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, offering for sale a complete set of the New-York Times, neatly bound in twenty-five volumes. Such an opportunity of procuring a complete record of current events does not often present itself.

Mr. Lincoln in Europe.

Frankfort-on-the-Main,
Thursday, March 17, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you some extracts from an editorial in the *Europe*—the leading, I may almost say, of the continental journals, and of all I know of none edited with more spirit and energy. It is one of the most liberal of the papers, and doing much for the cause of liberty. Its editor, Mr. Ganesco, is one of the Liberals who, by his very democratic course, made himself objectionable by such sentiments, and, like Victor Hugo, was exiled from his country by Napoleon:

"All accounts from the United States agree as to the probability of Abraham Lincoln being again invested with the Presidential authority at the next election. This is a fresh proof of the political good sense and enlightened patriotism of the Americans.

Mr. Lincoln has maintained the war with energy not to be surpassed. Assisted by an able Minister of Finance, he has made head against an outlay of which the very figures alarm us in Europe. When the proper time had arrived, Mr. Lincoln boldly proclaimed liberty for the negro throughout the United States. It would be criminal in Mr. Lincoln to abandon the Government at the present time. He has no right to do so, and the Americans, on their part, ought to allow the work to be completed by him who commenced it. There are but few persons who can realize the immensity of the task which will devolve on the future President, and of which the smallest and easiest part will be that of maintaining the war to the last extremity, and a credit sufficient to carry it on.

The Americans have not, we trust, lost that wisdom which constitutes their strength. They will not consent to complicate a position already so unfortunate by voluntarily exposing themselves to all the dangers and trials of a new Administration.

It is for this reason that we, in common with all true friends of liberty, hope that Mr. Lincoln may be reëlected President of the Great American Union.

The Germans, English and Americans have united to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary birthday of the great Shakespeare. It will be celebrated by a banquet, a German and English discourse, and the play at the theatre at night of "A Winter's Tale."

Sir Alex. Matet, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Murphy, the United States Consul-General, were elected Honorary Presidents of the committee.

Among the committee are Mr. Koch, British Consul, and Rev. J. C. Flood, English Chaplain, on the part of the English; and Maj. Geo. W. Whistler, of New-York, represents the Americans.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	171¼	200	Ill. Cen. R.	132
50,000	do	171⅜	1100	do	133⅜
20,000	do	171	500	do s3	133
10,000	do	170¾	500	do	133¼
10,000	do	170¾	300	do	134
30,000	O. & Miss. C.	50	700	Pittsburgh	120¾
2300	N. Y. Cen. R.	136	700	Galena R. b3	132¾
100	do	135⅞	200	do	132¼
100	do	135⅜	500	Clev. & T. R.	147⅜
100	Erie R.	113⅜	400	Northwestern	61⅜
500	do	114	200	do	61⅛
200	do	114⅛	400	do	61
300	do	115	100	do s3	61
1400	do	115¼	100	do	60⅞
200	do b3	115	200	Fort Wayne	136
300	do b3	115⅛	800	do s3	136
350	Hud. R. R.	138	700	do	136⅜
100	do	138¼	200	do	135⅛
200	Harlem R.	193⅛	1000	do	135
1000	Reading R.	137	100	do	134
800	do	137⅜	100	Wabash	71⅜
1000	do	137¾	500	do	71
100	do s3	137⅜	500	do	70⅜
1000	do b4	138⅛	200	Cum. Coal b5	81⅜
500	do	138⅜	200	do	81⅛
400	Mich. Cen. R.	140	100	do s3	82
100	Mich. So. R.	100	100	do s3	80
100	do	101⅜	100	do b10	82
200	do	101	600	Quick. Min. Co.	77
100	M. S. & N. I. R. G. b3	139⅜	200	do b3	78
200	do	140	300	Mariposa Min. Co.	33
100	Rock Isl. R.	118	100	do	34

[Advertisement.]

GOLDEN BITTERS.

This celebrated tonic is now coming into universal use—every one uses it. We have tried it ourselves, and can vouch for its invigorating influence on our system, after hours of toil and exhaustion. Persons troubled with loss of appetite, or dispepsia, should not be without it. It acts equally with old and young. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends. Messrs. CORNWALL & JOHNSON are the agents in this City. The central depot is at the American Express Building, New-York.—*Constitutional Union, Washington, D. C.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

April 16.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. Tobie, Buffalo; Mrs. A. E. Strong and child, California; Mrs. Auradou, San Francisco; Mrs. C. Duval, San Francisco; Rev. Eugen Funcken, Canada; A. Krugmann, New-York; T. R. Negrete, Minister of Salvador; Mrs. Martin Falk, Havana; Mrs. H. Dill, New-York; Mrs. Walher and 3 children, New-York; C. Idler, New-York; J. Zitker, Mexico; Thomas Suarez, Vera Cruz; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Henry, San Francisco; L. Dressol, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Boas, 4 children and nurse, New-York; W. Schraubstadter, San Francisco; T. Bettinger, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hall, New-York; Gustav A. Müller, Boston; Sam. Rosentrauss, Princeton; L. Paul, New-York; F. Haase, Memphis; S. Caro, Memphis; Albert Seiz, California; N. Rath, Milwaukee; Henry Benary, Canada; C. H. Klotz, Canada; A. Davidson, California; L. Levi, California; Franz Muller, New-York; Gustav. Ad. Strunz, Pennsylvania; Mrs. H. Clauss and three children, Williamsburgh; Peter Germain, St. Louis; Wm. Kelly, Boston; Arnaud Jassiot, California; Migel Mazetti, Lima; Wm. Ittmar, New-York; Mrs. John Wittinger and child, New-York; Victor Tribouillet, France; Joseph Jouvenet, France; Wm. Mannheim, lady and child, Ed. Uebel and lady, Mme. Charlotte Ruding, Mrs. Mundwyler, New-York; Catharina Adami, St. Louis; Mrs. Mary Schmidt, New-York; Johanne Bolte and three children, New-York; Adele Vautier, Utica; Peter Rewol, Lima; Jacob Mundwyler, California, and others in steerage.

April 16—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—George Eisen, Lewis Ellis, Mr. Hoffman, Edward M. Rotter, A. Lindig, Nicola Francais, of New-Orleans; Chas. A. Reuss, of Chicago; Rafael Percy, Benito Sastra, James Elliott, of New-York; Miss Gilpin, Miss Langdon, Mrs. Reue, of Toronto; Miss McDonald, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Vilan, of New-York; David Law, wife, 3 children and nurse, of Hamilton, C. W.; Miss Minnie Dale, Master Freddy Dale and servant, George Vail and lady, of New-York; F. Armenday, D. Barreda, Mr. Soujoe, Wilson Dayford, of England; Mr. Reajach, Mr. W. E. Sandford and nurse, Hamilton, C. W.; Mrs. S. Edmonds, Narcisco Horen, wife and infant, Miss Evans, Mrs. Carleton and 2 children, Lord Castlecaffe, England; William Calley, Toronto, C. E.; Samuel M. Bride, Thomas Fauvae, Thornton Pike, Philip S. Justice, Mr. Nicol, wife and 3 children, Mr. Gimbernat, wife and child, Montreal, C. W.; F. P. Freeman and lady, of New-York; Miss Emily Haviland, Mrs. Brock, of Toronto; Mrs. Prescott, James H. Gamble, Arthur Orgill, New-York; Capt. McPherson, Montreal; R. S. Anderson, wife and two children, New-York; Mrs. Capt. Edwin Matthews, New-Bedford, Mass.; Lieut. W. Dawes, lady, child and nurse, London, C. W.; Frederick J. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. McPhall, Toronto; Mrs. Green and child, David Law and family, Hamilton; Geo. W. Wurts, Wm. W. Wurts, Philadelphia; Mr. Beare, Mr. Williams, Caroline Junot and two children, H. Levison, Mr. Cunningham, J. B. Brown, E. H. Marmel, E. G. Tinker, Lewis L. Levy, A. Beeck, Miss E. J. Simonson, Mrs. M. A. Ackerman, New-York; Lieut. Nelson, Toronto; E. Merritt, Rev. A. M. Gough, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Henschel, New-York; D. B. Crosbie, England; Mr. Gumbleton, Capt. Collins, Mr. Buller, British Army; Wm. H. Hewitt, New-York; P. Dejardine, John Van Dewater, J. C. Ridge, E. Boussion, Hamilton Riddel, Wm. Boyle, F. Roiex, Mrs. John Vanderwater, three children and servant, Mrs. G. Blaxland, B. D. Thayer, Mr. Dupray and friend, Havana; with others in the steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for Havana and New-Orleans.—David R. Riffendeffer, Mrs. Barrett and infant; Fletcher Harper, J. W. Harper; J. T. Anderson, C. J. Burns, Brother Jovian, T. Rogers, O. S. Gardner, Capt. Crandall, James Burtoul, Louis Donnetti, Domingo Manual Gonzalez, George H. Kinzer, Lieut. William Marvin and servant; M. Nardell, T. P. Huntington, E. C. Huntington, E. Masseras, W. Brinck, J. M. Taylor, Mrs. Smith Anderson, L. Willis and lady, William Patrick and daughter; Jose Muller, Charles Baillard, C. F. Dennison, A. Wyckoff, Ferdinand de Luca and servant; Fabio Sanmaniatelli, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Leighton, A. Karnes, E. A. Hardy, Mr. Marshall, Theodore Phillipson, F. Fasnaight and lady, Edward Norton, Adred Robinson, W. R. Robinson, Martin Crane, Joseph Nolan, R. Rouflett, C. Maint, Mrs. J. G. Arlington, Mrs. C. Fox, William Jay, John Campos, Juan Cicero, B. Lopez, John W. Neil, Charles Seabold, Catharine White, Theresa Arnold, Col. C. Bassett, G. M. Fellows, L. R. Peabody, Wm. Devastie, James R. Hamilton, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 18 | Sun sets..... 6 40 | Moon sets.. 2 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 59 | Gov. Island .. 4 48 | Bell Gate.. 6 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool, D. Cunard.

Steamers Morning Star, Hopkins, Havana and New-Orleans, Jas. A. Raynor; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Ne Plus Ultra, Taft, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Berkley, (Br.,) Snow, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Bridgewater, Davison, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks J. Cummings, Hookway, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Flying Dutchman, Myers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Maria Somes, (Br.,) McLean, London, Thos. Dunham; Cesar, (Belg.,) Vandenstein, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.; Tivola, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., John McGolrick; A. Tagliavia, (Ital.,) Peraydello, Tarragona, Spain, Tupper & Beattee.

Brigs Balclutha, (Br.,) Bowden, St. Johns, N. F., R. Dinwiddie & Co.; Hound, (Br.,) Patterson, Charlottetown, Tynes & Smith; India, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Merganser, (Br.,) McLeod, St. Johns, N. F., O. H. Trumbull; Bachelor, (Br.,) Miller, Kingston, Jam., John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schooners Caroline, Spalding, Georgetown, W. S. Brown & Co.; Albion, McLoon, Rockland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Eagle, Hall, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Eva, Crawford, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Sarah Lavina, Parker, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; H. May, Parker, Washington, F. J. Campbell; W. Van Name, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell; A. Kelly, Prior, York River, J. F. Campbell; C. & N. Rogers, Holmes, York River, F. J. Campbell; Little Mac, Stacy, York River, F. J. Campbell; Lavina Hopkins, Cropper, Snow Island, J. S. Black; Kathleen, (Br.,) Gupsell, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Norwester, Hillier, St. Johns, N. F., J. B. Garer; Emma V., Seaver, Philadelphia, G. A. Grosier, Newcomb, York River, Crowell & Paine; J. H. Hoyt, Lyons, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Julia, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell; Jenny Lind, Graves, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Electric Flash, Ayers, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; A. Hall, McClean, Middletown, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Son; Josephine, Bessey, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, Craig, Glasgow March 26, St. John, N. B., April 12, and Portland, Me., 14th, with mdse. and 188 passengers to Francis McDonald.

Steamship New-Jersey, Hoxie, Fortress Monroe 32 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Continental, Sumner, New-Haven.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport,) Lanpher, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to B. P. Sherman.

Bark Von Laffert Lehsen, (Meck.,) London 73 ds., with mdse to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Jane, of Falmouth, Jam., Williams, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Bark Fleetwing, Davis, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Bark Clifton, of Bath, Scott, New-Orleans 18 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Alamo, Bennett, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Wakeman, Gookin & Co.

Bark Julia, of Nassau, Blanchard, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to C. & E. I. Peters.

Brig Sharon, (of Truro, N. S.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co. 7th inst., lat. 35 47, lon. 74 40, saw a dismasted schr., (before reported.) March 20, while jibing the mainboom, John Cameron, a carpenter, of Brooklyn, was struck by the mainsheet and had his leg broken.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (of Digby,) Ellis, Jacmel 26 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jane, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) McClellan, Sisal 32 ds., with cotton to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Penniman, (Br., of Yarmouth, Eng.,) Hickett, Matamoras 40 ds., with cotton to Peck & Church.

Brig Sarah Goodnow, (of Addison,) Crowell, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lancey, New-Orleans 20 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Olga, Gibbs, New-Orleans, to Jas. Berland & Co.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, (new,) Rowland, Brookhaven.

Brig Emily Fisher, of Eastport, Corning, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jane Bell, of Shelburne, N. S., Acker, Gonaives 34 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Silver Oar, of St. John, N. B., Covell, Matanzas 20 ds., with molasses to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Arcadia, of Hawksbury, N. S., Priest, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Suwannee, McCobb, Laguna, Mex., 27 ds., with logwood and hides to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Anna Wallington, of Turks Island, Johnson, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Ada, of Walton, N. S., Card, Marrabo, P. R., 28 ds., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Baltic, of South Thomaston, Hooper, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Nancy N. Locke, of Portland, Me., Calmon, Matanzas 23 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig D. O. Castner, of Waldoboro, Hastings, Cardenas 33 ds., with molasses to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Orison Adams, of Portland, Hopkins, Sagua 14 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig John Stevens, of Bluehill, Hopkins, Neuvitas 21 ds., with sugar, etc., to C. & E. I. Peters. 12th inst., lat. 37 30, lon. 74, saw a barkentine with loss of foremast and bowsprit, and bow stove in; apparently had been in collision; wanted no assistance.

Brig Ariel, of P. E. Island, Larkin, Harbor Grace, N. F., 20 ds., with fish, etc., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Handy, Wicks, Alexandria 10 ds., with iron.

Brig Sarah Bernice, of Machias, Calligan, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to T. M. Mayhew.

Brig Glenlivet, of St. Johns, N. F., Power, Bahia March 1, with rosewood and coffee to J. M. Requa.

Brig J. B. King, of Windsor, N. S., Coffill, Kingston, Jam., 42 ds., with piment and logwood to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Victor, Heim, Arroyo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar, etc., to Burdett & Everett.

Schr. Etta, Carson, Hatteras 6 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Shannon, (Br., of Nassau,) Siberth, Baracoa 18 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. St. Lawrence, (of P. E. Island,) Rider, Humacoa 36 ds., with molasses to Geo. Peniston.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Hartford,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., 35 ds., with sugar, etc., to E. L. Smith.

Schr. Sceptre, of St. John, N. B., Pitts, Belize, Hond., 27 ds., with cedar and logwood to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Georgie Deering, of Harpswell, Rauloff, Cardenas 26 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Albert Edward, of St. John, N. B., Campbell, Port Maria, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sirene, (Dutch,) Scheppers, Cadiz 72 ds., with mdse. to Hardley & Co. Was taken in tow 15th inst. 25 miles S. E. of the Highlands by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14, and brought to this port.

Schr. Antietam, Irons, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with yellow pine to Hill & Co.

Schr. Solferino, of Weymouth, N. S., Lawson, St. Jago 33 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. F. R. Baird, of Philadelphia, Irelan, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Native American, Reed, Newburyport, via Hampton Roads, 7 ds., with lumber to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Nickerson, Baltimore, for Boston, with coal.

Schr. Hannie Anderson, Bartol, Baltimore, for Boston, 20 ds., with coal.

Schr. Princess, (Br.,) Welsh, Fortune Island 35 ds., with salt to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. James Samuel, Benjamin, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Chas. S. Hazzard, Waterhouse, Elizabethport, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. William John, McDevitt, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr Wm. Penn, Rhoades, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph L. Gerety, Marten, Belize, Hond., with logwood to master.

Schr. Arctic, of St. John, N. B., Johnson, Great Harbor, Bahamas, 31 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Hunter, Eldredge, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar, etc., to Murray & Nephew. Sld. in co. with brigs Sarah, for New-York, S. A. Park, for Portland.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Kempton, Port Royal, S. C., 22 days, in ballast to Jonas Smith.

Schr. A. J. De Rassett, Hillman, Georgetown, D. C., 7 days, with coal to Jonas Smith.

Schr. J. P. & F. L. Parker, ——, Fortres Monroe 4 days, with oysters.

Schr. Elizabeth & Eleanor, Cramer, Baltimore 20 days, with coal.

Schr. R. A. Wood, Cramer, Baltimore 8 days, coal.

Schr. J. G. Ferris, Marthy, Virginia 3 days, oysters.

Schr. J. L. Lee, Bramhall, Virginia 3 days, wood.

Schr. Haxall, Cranmar, Virginia 7 days, with coal.

Schr. D. S. Williams, Williams, Georgetown, coal.

Schr J. C. Runyan, Mathews, Maryland, with wool.

Schr. G. M. Smith, Pierson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Three Brothers, Knowles, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Watts, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. D. McPhee, Whitson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Ida Della Toire, Tuckett, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Baltimore 27 ds., coal.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Bayles, Virginia 10 ds., oysters.

Schr. Dirigo, Cook, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Empire, Crosby, Hudson, for Wareham, pig iron.

Schr. A. J. Rowland, Newton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Sparks, Willetts, Baltimore 20 days, coal.

Schr. C. Hall, Sampson, Virginia 8 days, with wood.

Schr. John Forsyth, Birdsall, Virginia 8 days, wood.

Schr. Eatken, Beaton, Charleston Bar 8 days.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia 7 days, with wood.

Schr. Pearl, Brown, Beaufort, N. C., 15 days, wood.

Sloop Smin, Smin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

BELOW—Brig Sarah, from Cardenas, and several others unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

April 15—Ships Star of the West, Escort.

Bark Conrad.

Brigs Time, Prowess, Salamander, Wilhelmine, Maine, Florence.

Schrs. Francis Smith, Lilla, Buena Vista.

April 16—Steamships City of London, for Liverpool; Teutonia, for Hamburg.

Steamers Morning Star, Oriflamme.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 15.—Arr. ships Courrier, Pensacola; Home, Liverpool. Below, ship Jolain, Honolulu; bark Florence, New-Orleans.

Also, arr. 16th, barks Swallow, from Bahia; Holland, Cumberland Harbor; Anna, Cienfuegos; Florence, New-Orleans; schr. Robert Moore, Turks Island. Below, ship Garnet, Calcutta, and bark Rebecca Goddard, Palermo. Also, four unknown ships.

Also, below, ship Art Union, Thayer, from Calcutta; brigs Alberti, from Buena Vista; Fannie, from Matanzas; off Highland Light, bark Eastern Star, from ——.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Arr. ship Westfield, Trevelleck, Liverpool, in good condition.

Spoken, &c.

Dryden—Swed. bark, from Juna for Falmouth, Feb. 5, lat. 33 36 S., lon. 30 40 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 19, schr. Gen. Armstrong, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; brig Mohawk, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Nuevitas March 11, Br. brig Snow Bird, brigs Mechanic, Udola, Thomas Owen, Crescent, and others.

Aspinwall.—Arr. March 30, bark A. C. Adams, Davis, Philadelphia; April 1, steamer Ariel, Wilson, New-York; 5th, barks Tempest, G. P. Hinkley, ——; Laroy, Coleman, Boston; Magdalena, ——, New-York.

Cld. April 5, steamer Ariel, Wilson, New-York.

Sld. March 30, brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York.

Callao.—Arr March 13, Am. ships Theobald, Chinchas; 15th, Queen of the East, San Francisco; 18th, Othello, Cardiff; 19th, Grace Sargent, Australia.

Sld. March 15, Am. ships Linda, Hamburg; Kate Prince, England; 18th, Theobald, Spain; 19th, Queen of the East, Chinchas; 23d, Col. Adams, Germany.

Valparaiso.—Arr. March 2, Am. bark Hugh Birckhead, Pernambuco; 6th, Br. brig Crusoe, New-York; 12th, Am. bark George Henry, Baltimore; 6th, Am. schr. H. N. Ruggles, Guayaquil; Feb. 29, Br. bark Josephine, Boston.

Sld. March 8, Chilian ship Qhintero, Boston.

DISTILLED DEW

Beautifies the complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin beautifully clear, soft and smooth. Contains no chalk or powder. Sold by druggists generally. Principal depot, No. 779 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 20th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 4th May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE CREW OF THE DE SOTO CAN OBtain at once their share of prize money for the *James Battle*, by applying to
WALDEN & WILLARD,
No. 183 York-st., Brooklyn.